The Weather
Today—Sunny with moderate temperatures. Yesterday—High, 54; low, 40.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 75 per cent of yearly allotment.

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LIBRARY

Eisenhower Launches Powerful Offensive

D. C. Navy Officer's Wife Among Survivors of Virginia Airliner Crash

Marines Carve Costly Gains on Iwo Jima

Hundreds Join In

Fliers' Peace Prayers Stir Folk Below

Cincinnati, Feb. 23 (AP).—Prayers for peace that come consciously from Army fliers as they wing their way around the world, are finding unexpected echo and response among the folk back home.

Lt. McKinstry

A "Prayer Wing" organized within the Ferrying division, Air Transport Command, and announced 10 days ago, has so caught the fancy of the public, division headquarters said today, that civilians in all sections of the United States are writing "for more information, or with a request that they be permitted to enroll."

The wing's sole existence is based on a suggestion that men aloft and on the ground utter a prayer for early victory at least once daily.

Headquarters of ATC here has enrolled more than 250 to date, a good 150 of them civilians, some in far parts of the world.

Many letters, observed Maj. Furman E. Jordan, division chaplain, come from parents of boys in service, "some of whom have made the supreme sacrifice."

An Airman's Prayer

An "Airman's Prayer" which, a B-24 gunner said, "I have repeated many a time at my gun-station," follows:

"God of the evening, God of the dawn,
"God of the morning, God of the light,
"Keep our engines strong in flight,
"And then, O Lord, let it be Thy will
"That there come a day when we need not kill."

One such came from V. L. McKinstry of 4515 Burlington rd., Hyattsville, Md., whose son, Lieut. Vernon Leroy, jr., was killed in England January 5.

The idea of daily prayer "is very satisfying," wrote McKinstry. He inclosed a copy of a letter which his flier-son had written a few weeks before his death, adding "I feel you would be pleased to read it."

Altar Set Up Before Map

In it, young McKinstry described the scene at an improvised altar set up beforé a map of Europe in the briefing room of his unit.

A gold cross on the altar, he wrote, appeared to men viewing it against the map "to be coming up from the very heart of Germany, symbolic of the very thing Hitler was attempting to destroy. On either side, from England and France on the one, and Russia and Italy on the other came white light radiated by the (flanking) candles. This, to my mind, was the light of the Christian people moving rapidly back into darker Germany."

"Your son's letter," wrote Major Jordan in reply, "is indeed one which will serve as a great illustration in promoting the Kingdom of God. . . . I am inclosing both the letter and membership card which I distributed to personnel of this headquarters."

1300 Nazi Captives Disciplined After Refusing to Work

Baltimore, Feb. 23 (AP). — Approximately 1300 German prisoners at Camp Ashby, Va., protested disciplinary measures against a prisoner who refused to work by staging a "walkout" at fertilizer plants in the area and the Norfolk, Va., Army base, Third Service Command headquarters reported today.

The prisoners have been placed on a bread and water diet, had their bunk mattresses removed and have been denied use of day rooms and canteens. Command headquarters said the punishment would continue until the prisoners again consent to work.

Yesterday approximately 65 German prisoners quit work in sympathy with a prisoner who had been disciplined for refusing to work the previous day.

Col. Algie Hessler is commanding officer at Camp Ashby.

Americans Repel Enemy Blows, Drive For Airfield

Old Glory Flies Atop Suribachi; Supplies Still Rolling Ashore

BULLETIN

Guam (Saturday), Feb. 24 (U.P.). United States Marines on Iwo Island made limited gains in their advance northward Friday with a maximum gain of 300 yards, it was announced today.

Guam (Saturday), Feb. 24 (AP).—United States Marines, stopping all counterattacks and battling intense enemy fire, carved out slow and costly gains Friday in their drive for the central airfield on Iwo Jima, where Old Glory flies from the summit of dominating Mount Suribachi.

The Leathernecks launched a frontal attack on enemy strongpoints barring their way to the airfield after beating down strong enemy attacks on both flanks late Thursday that extended into the night.

The hotly contested northern sector remained stable through Thursday night, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in a communique Friday night, despite enemy activity.

Gain in Center of Line

The Devildogs then resumed their drive and moved ahead slowly against the stiffest kind of resistance. By Friday noon, small gains were made in the center of the line against heavy artillery, mortar and small arms fire. The Japanese were believed to have concentrated their strength on the middle of the line.

Marines creeping forward toward the airfield as well as those searing the enemy out of numerous strongpoints on Suribachi, to the south, were supported throughout Thursday night and Friday forenoon by naval gunfire. Carrier planes bombed and strafed enemy defenses.

A fight to the bitter end was expected on strategic Iwo, a key bastion at the southern doorstep to Japan. Lieut. Gen. Holland M. Smith, commanding the Marine expeditionary forces, told Associated Press War Correspondent Morrie Lansberg that "it must not be forgotten that the Japs consider Iwo a part of their homeland. They have caused us some very serious difficulties."

Wreckage Litters Beaches

Beaches littered with the wreckage of boats, landing craft of various types, amphibious tractors and other war equipment illustrated what the general meant by "serious difficulties.'

Despite enemy resistance, weather and the soft volcanic ash beaches, there was sufficient ammunition, water and rations to carry on the battle. Nimitz said unloading of supplies continued although the beaches were subjected to mortar and sniper fire Friday.

The fierce resistance on the northern sector was paralleled on the steep, fortified slopes of Suribachi. Some Marines of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Fifth Division, slashed and fought their way to the summit Friday forenoon and planted the American flag

See IWO, Page 2, Column 6.

Military Need Of Cotton Cuts Rayon Output

By Christine Sadler

To meet "urgent military requirements" for stout cotton fabrics, the War Production Board yesterday directed at least 50 per cent of the country's spun rayon and rayon-blend spinning facilities converted to cotton yarn production.

The resulting amount of cotton yarn will be channeled into the manufacture of duck, sateen, wind resistant oxford cloth, poplin, twills and airplane cloth—all needed for tent and uniform schedules of the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

Expense of the conversion—if any—will be covered in prices paid for the military material, officials indicated, and not by a direct subsidy as contemplated several weeks ago when increased war needs made the change-over inevitable.

The order becomes effective March 25 for producers of yarn and April 9 for producers of both yarn and fabric. Officials would not hazard guesses on the number of cotton yards thus made available because it was hoped some producers would convert more than

See CLOTHES, Page 2, Column 7.

Senate Unit OKs Mexican Water Treaty

Connally Is Jubilant; Eventual Passage Now Is Indicated

By the United Press

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the controversial U. S.-Mexican Water Treaty and Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) predicted that the Senate will ratify it by a big majority.

He said the pact will be brought to the floor as soon as he returns from the Inter-American Conference at Mexico City. That will be in about three weeks. He estimated that the Senate will approve it by as big a margin as the committee vote, which was 18-4.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R., Calif.), who led Western opposition during five weeks of hearings, conceded defeat. He said he thinks the Senate will approve it.

The treaty would apportion waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers between the United States and Mexico.

Connally was highly gratified with the vote. "This is a treaty that is unquestionably in the interest of the people of the United States and of value to all seven Colorado River Basin States," he said. "It is also of tremendous value to the people of the Rio Grande Valley.

Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said the vote "will be received with acclaim by our friends throughout the Americas."

California congressmen and Imperial Valley farm interests thought otherwise. They said the treaty would reduce the effectiveness of California irrigation facilities and also threatened the value of land to be set aside for war veterans.

Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) assailed the committee's decision. The United States has been "sold

See TREATY, Page 2, Column 3.

U. S. Asks Free Press

Americas Peace-Keeping Plans Offered at Hemisphere Parley

By Flora Lewis

Mexico City, Feb. 23 (AP).—Plans for enforcing peace in this hemisphere were placed before the Inter-American Conference today by the United States and several other countries.

United States Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius presented two resolutions. The first proclaimed the right of "free and impartial access to information."

The second laid down directives aimed at turning the Pan American Union into a strong political and economic organization which could function regionally under a world security agency.

Brazil, Colombia and other nations introduced plans for military sanctions by joint American action and a new "Monroe Doctrine," enforced by all the republics instead of the United States alone.

Brazil asked that solution of disputes in this hemisphere be reserved to action by American countries—whether peacefully or by force. The world security organization would be limited to tackling only those troubles in this part of the world "which endanger the

See PAN, Page 2, Column 7.

Boy Reports 5 or 6 Alive At Wreckage

BULLETIN

Cedar Springs, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Seventeen persons were killed and five others injured when an American Airlines plane, on a New York-to-Los Angeles flight, crashed today in the Blue Ridge Mountains near this southwest Virginia town.

Mrs. Francis G. Ulen, wife of a Navy captain of 4000 Cathedral ave. nw., was one of an undetermined number of survivors of an American Airlines New York-to-Los Angeles transport plane which crashed early yesterday with 19 passengers and 3 crew members 4 miles southwest of Rural Retreat, Va.

Captain Ulen, out of town on Navy business when he learned of the accident, returned to his apartment in the Wechester immediately but did not learn that his wife was safe until 6:45 p. m. Reports during the day, made by plane observers over the heavily wooded area 50 miles from Bristol, had indicated that there were no survivors.

Late in the afternoon, Ray Wyatt, of Cedar Springs, who discovered the wreckage and ran several miles to the village for aid, reported that 5 and perhaps 6 of the 22 persons aboard were still alive. He said two men and a woman were beside the wreckage and two others were nearby, all alive, when he and E. W. Hall arrived. Hall remained to give first aid and th eboy raced to Cedar Springs for help, the Associated Press said.

Mrs. Ulen in Hospital

Wyatt said one of the men, the lone person able to talk, told them another woman, uninjred in the crash, went down the mountain at daylight seeking help. Later reports indicated that this may have been Mrs Ulen, who was taken to a hospital at Marion, Va., by a resident of the area.

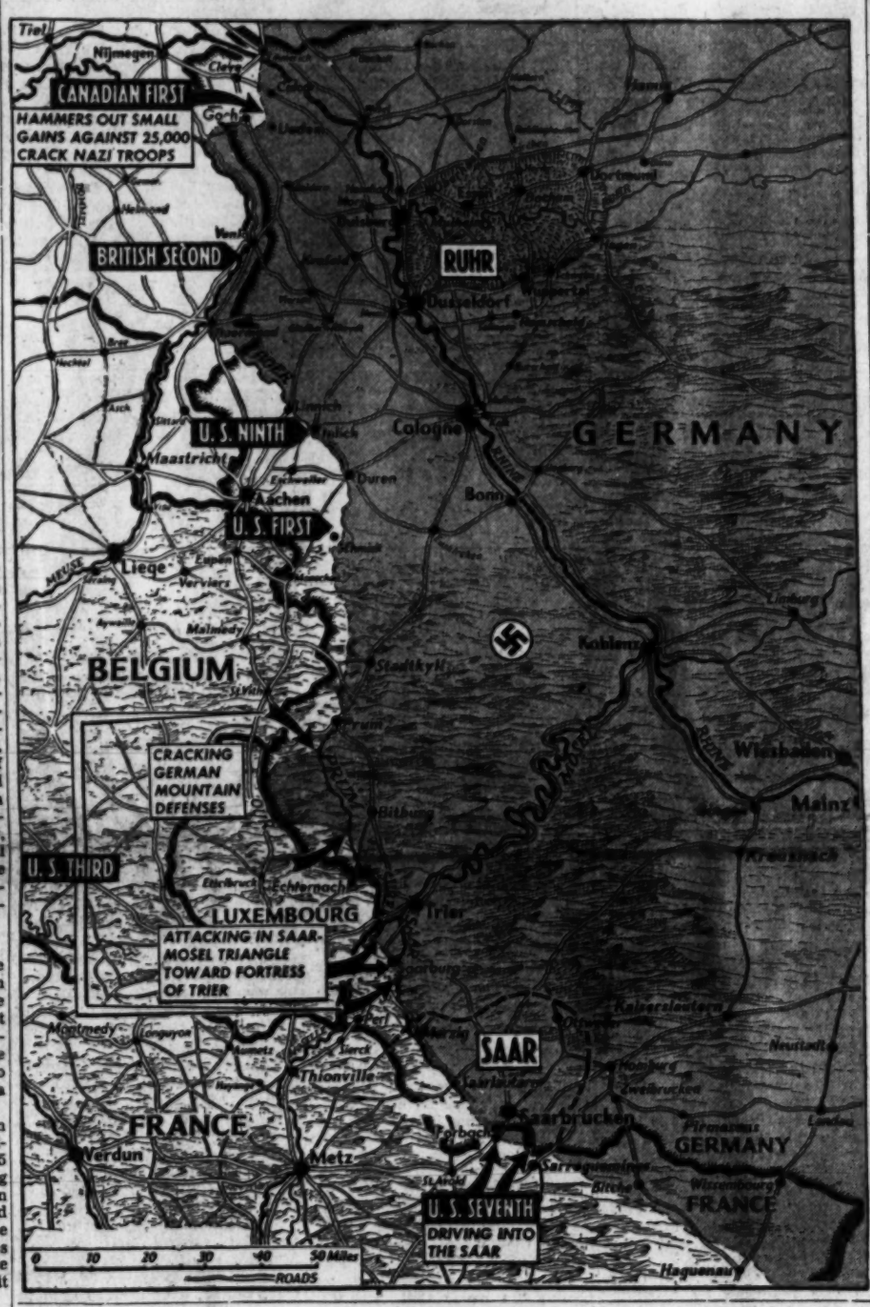
The plane, which left Washington National Airport shortly after midnight was last contacted at 2:05 a. m. over Pulaski, Va., flying southward toward Bristol and on course. The wreckage was sighted 10 hours later, but because of the rugged country, searching parties found it difficult to reach the Blue Ridge mountainside where it crashed.

Other two civilians aboard were Clyde J. Pinney, employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., and Carlos Audifred of Mexico City. All other passengers were armed forces personnel and their names could not be released until next of kin were notified.

One Navy officer, however, was identified as Lieut. Fahrney

See CRASH, Page 2, Column 4.

Where Allied Armies Strike



2 U.S. Armies Pour Across Roer in Drive For Rhine

Plunge Toward Duesseldorf and Cologne Follows Terrific Barrage

Paris, Feb. 23 (AP).—The U. S. First and Ninth Armies opened the long-awaited Allied drive toward the Rhine today, sending thousands of troops storming across the Roer River in predawn moonlight against light resistance on a broad front 20 to 30 miles from Cologne and Duesseldorf.

They crossed by assault boats, bridges and amphibious jeeps and tanks at 3:30 a. m. after one of the greatest barrages ever seen on the Western Front was unleashed by big guns crowded as close together as 100 to the mile, with one small area hit by 17,000 shells in 20 minutes.

Seize Solid Footholds

The Americans quickly seized solid footholds on the eastern bank in progress officially described as satisfactory.

Reports from the front said the Americans made good progress toward the Rhine before resistance began to stiffen. Amount of advance and exact location of the crossings were under a security blackout.

The Germans declared one of the strongest bridgeheads was forged just north of the stronghold of Dueren, 21 miles from Cologne, and had been extended into Dueren itself. They said the assault, designed to seize all Germany west of the Rhine, also had established bridgeheads farther north in the areas of Juelich and Linnich.

Russian Style of Attack

A front dispatch described the onslaught as a "Russian style of attack," combining man and gun power. The Infantry hurdled the flooded stream and its muddy banks in great strides, surmounting a barrier that had held them in the lines east of Aachen since last November.

Associated Press Correspondent Wes Gallagher declared that combined with Allied blows already being delivered from the west, "the fate of German armies west of the Rhine will be decided in the battle now opened."

The two armies jumped off together, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army crossing the Roer due east of Aachen.

Lieut. Gen William H. Simpson's

See WAR, Page 2, Column 2.

Million-Dollar Blaze Sweeps U. S. Warehouse

Rome, Feb. 23 (AP).—More than one million dollars' worth of uniforms and other post exchange supplies was destroyed by a fire which swept a United States quartermaster warehouse in Italy recently, Allied headquarters announced today.

Work of the Japanese

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

THEY LOST 131 POUNDS—Lee Rogers (left), 68, of Cavite, and John C. Todd, 63, a miner, as they looked after their rescue from an enemy internment camp at Manila's Santo Tomas University. Rogers' weight dropped from 145 to 90 pounds, Todd's from 178 to 102

Yanks Battle Inside Manila Walled City

Manila (Saturday), Feb. 24 (AP).—The grim job of cleaning out Manila's remaining Japanese was under way in earnest today as Thirty-seventh Infantry Yanks poured through a shell-made breach in the thick outer wall of the Intramuros and engaged the cornered enemy in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Gen. Douglas Macarthur said the Americans were "successfully seizing all remaining points of resistance." He reported that destruction of the final enemy pocket in the Philippine capital was "in its final phase."

An American force took complete control of San Bernardino Straits, vital shipping lane between the United States and Manila, by invading tiny Biri Island on Thursday.

Only light opposition was reported in this second invasion in

See PACIFIC, Page 2, Column 5.

Germans Lose 48,000 Men In Pozan's Fall

London, Feb. 23 (AP).—Russian shock troops today toppled Poznan (Posen), last big Polish city held by the enemy, after a month's siege, killing or capturing 48,000 Germans and clearing the way for a knock-out offensive against Berlin.

A total of 23,000 Germans, including the commander and his staff, were captured at Poznan and 25,000 were killed, Moscow announced on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army. Hundreds of planes, guns and freight cars also were seized.

Other Soviet forces broke into the southern part of Breslau, besieged Silesian capital with a population of 630,000, capturing 20 city blocks, while in Pomerania the Russians captured Arnswalde, a seven-way road junction 38 miles southeast of Stettin, Baltic port

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 6.

2 Brothers Among 15 Area Men Wounded

District of Columbia men killed in action, reported through February 23: Army, 564; Navy, 120; Marines, 60; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 749. American casualties since the outbreak of war total 711,497, Army; 89665, Navy.

Pfc. John G. Thomas and his brother, Pfc. Daniel Thomas, listed with 15 men from this area as wounded overseas, were injured the same day in Germany while serving with the infantry.

Yesterday's casualty report also revealed that two more Washington men have killed in combat. Another man, missing since December 17, is a prisoner in Germany and a Canadian fighter pilot whose wife serves with the RCAF here has been reported missing in aerial combat over Germany.

DEAD:

Tech. 5th Gr. James A. Gibbs.

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 4.

'Disappeared'

High Winds Hinder Search For Two Lost D. C. Area Fliers

High winds through central Pennsylvania late last night delayed a Civil Air Patrol search for a yellow Piper Cub in which two Washington area men have been missing since Wednesday.

The men, Leonard Shade, 34, 5204 G st., Dillon Park, Md., pilot of the plane and a former naval cadet instructor, and George B. Brackett, 35, 4602 Kansas ave. nw., Capital Transit bus driver and student pilot, took off from an airfield near Altoona Wednesday noon, flying directly into a storm which later grounded planes in the area.

The CAP, Civil Aeronautics Administration and local airports between here and Altoona meanwhile were seeking news of the ship, but winds up to 30-miles an hour had so far prevented search planes from taking off in the Altoona area.

The two men made the trip early this week in the plane, owned by a flying club here of which Brackett is a member. After a short visit with his wife, Hilda, and her family, Brackett and Shade took off from Stultz Field Wednesday around 11 a. m., heading back to

See CUB, Page 2, Column 3.

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Allies Knock Nazis Off Pistoia Heights

Ticket to 'Frisco

'Big 3' Force Turkey Into War on Axis

By Ben W. Gilbert

A "Big Three" decision which was not revealed at Yalta has pushed seven nations, including Turkey which entered the lists yesterday, into war on the side of the United Nations.

In asking the Turkish national assembly to declare war against Germany and Japan, Turkish Foreign Minister Hasan Saka revealed that the British government had advised Turkey that the "Big Three" had given Turkey and eight nations "associated" with the United Nations until March 1 to declare war against the Axis and declare adherence to the United Nations declaration to be eligible for an invitation to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

State Department Silent

State Department sources here declined to comment on the Turkish revelations, but there was no apparent reason to doubt that they were true.

The conference—which is to open on April 25—is being called to consider the proposed United Nations organization evolved at Dumbarton Oaks.

Egypt and Iceland are the only two "associated" nations still to declare war. Six Latin American nations including Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador, Venezuela, Chile and Peru got their declarations of war in before the opening of the inter-American conference in Mexico City. Turkey, which is not technically an "associated" nation, is an ally of Great Britain and had previously broken relations with Germany and Japan.

The development put a spotlight on Argentina's status. Failure to include Argentina on the list confirmed in some measure reports that a mere declaration of war by Argentina would not be sufficient to get her an invitation to the San Francisco conference.

Has Probable "Out"

Argentina which recently severed relations with Germany and Japan presumably was aware of the March 1 deadline extended her six neighbors. The possibility still existed, however, that Argentina could become eligible to attend the confab by taking positive steps to democratize her government, possibly by ordering national elections.

It was also considered a distinct possibility that the "Big Three" made provision for certain other Middle Eastern nations declaring war as a means of getting an invitation to the 'Frisco parley. Mentioned in this connection, in addition to Egypt, are Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Transjordan.

Roosevelt and Churchill, in passing through or near these nations from the Yalta conference, may have made the same proposition to them.

No Invitation Likely

It seemed evident, however, that no opportunity to attend the conference would be extended such "neutrals" as Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, or such defeated former enemies as Italy, Finland, Romania, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

The war declaring decision of the Turkish assembly was unanimous. However, London observers doubted that the declaration would be of much military importance to the Allies.

Reward, Not Ultimatum

It was evident that the "Big Three" strategy was to offer these nations a "reward" for declaring war—attendance at the conference. Since no penalties will fall on the nations affected by failure to declare war, the "Big Three" action could not be classified as an ultimatum. However, it appeared to be an effort to broaden the base of the projected new organization, without giving pro-Axis elements a voice in its formation.

Turkey has an army of 500,000 or more men, and has been supplied with arms and equipment by Great Britain. At this stage of the war in Europe, it was considered likely that the only action these troops would see might be against Japan.

Brazilians, Yanks Beat Off German Counterattacks

Rome, Feb. 23 (AP).—Swift and well-timed "one-two punches" by United States mountain troops and the Brazilian Expeditionary Force have knocked the Germans off the last neights from which they had dominated for months the long stretch of Highway 64 from Pistoia to the battlefronts southwest of Bologna, the Allied command announced today.

Brazilian troops in their first major victory of the war captured 3000-foot Monte Castello on Wednesday and then American doughboys on their left took the summit of 3500-foot Monte Della Toraccia.

From these heights the enemy long had hampered troop and supply movement over a large section of Highway 64, leading northward from Pistoia to Bologna. The coordinated action was described officially as a local attack. The Germans hastily organized numerous small counterattacks which were smashed with heavy enemy losses.

An aerial cable tramway was constructed over the difficult terrain for evacuation of casualties. The line makes a vertical descent of 1350 feet in a complete run of only 1800 feet.

This reduced the time needed to evacuate the wounded from 10 hours to four minutes.

In the British Eighth Army's Adriatic coastal sector the Germans attacked an outpost about 2 miles north of the Casal Borsetti and forced a slight withdrawal to a new position.

Gertrude Niesen's Mate Held on Disorderly Char

New York, Feb. 23 (AP).—Gertrude Niesen, singing star of "Follow the Girls," and her husband, Albert Greenfield, 38, went to a police station today and she arranged $500 bail for him on charges of disorderly conduct and driving without a license.

Greenfield was arrested, Patrolman Daniel Mulvey testified in Magistrate's Court, after driving away from a night club. The officer said Greenfield had been abusive. Seven police radio cars were called. Greenfield offered his apologies to the officer, and received a suspended sentence.

Gen. White Now Leads 'Hell on Wheels' Group

With the U. S. Second Armored Division, Western Front, Feb. 23 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Isaac D. White now commands the famous "Hell on Wheels" Second Armored Division, it was disclosed officially today.

Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon, "Old Gravel Voice" who led the tankers in North Africa, Sicily, Normandy and the Ardennes campaigns, has been given a higher command. Harmon previously had declined promotion to stay with the First Army outfit. White, 44, was a major when the division was activated in July, 1940. He is from Des Moines, Iowa, where Mrs. White lives.

On Plane Wrecked In Mountains

SARAH PADGETT
The Stewardess

CAPT. JAMES E. STROUD
In Charge of the Ship

WAR

From Page 1

Ninth Army crossed on the First's immediate north flank.

Buckle Under Barrage

Initial crossings were made swiftly and with less opposition than expected as the Germans' lines buckled under the tremendous barrage, and troops in the trenches were left groggy.

The Americans found the Roer—which the Germans had tried to convert into a moat—had been filled with underwater spikes, tricky floating mines and wire.

In the swift current some boats capsized, swept others downstream, and made it difficult to launch infantry bridges.

From the east bank came mortar fire, but there was less artillery fire than had been feared.

Big Barriers Behind Them

With the crossings the Americans put the two major barriers to the Ruhr and Rhineland behind them—the Siegfried Line and the Roer, which the Germans had flooded by blowing upstream dams.

Before them, the attackers expected to encounter an elaborate system of trenches, antitank ditches and pillboxes, all constructed since the capture of Aachen last fall.

Before the malso on the Cologne plain are numerous cities, towns and villages, all probably fortified as have been most of the communities into which the Allies have fought so far in Germany.

More than 1300 U. S. warplanes, reaching out ahead of the artillery, smashed relentlessly at these fortifications and communication lines extending all the way to the Rhine.

By German account, the offensive was preceded by terrifying drumfire of "many thousands of guns."

A DNB commentator asserted the offensive "heralds a climax of fighting unprecedented in this war, for which Germany shall need all her strength to hold out."

If the German announcement was true, then Eisenhour had committed parts of five of his armies to battle, with three more in reserve.

The U. S. Third Army had ripped across the Saar River line at three points south of Trier and to the north of that city was crushing out the last sparks of resistance in the Eifel mountain sector of the Siegfried Line east of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Beating at Saarbruecken

The U. S. Seventh Army was hammering at the gates of Saarbruecken, first city and capital of the Saar coal and steel basin.

The Canadian First Army on the north end of the front was scoring limited advances and catching its breath after tearing a hole in the Siegfried Line 15 miles from the northwest corner of the Ruhr industrial valley.

Poised to strike was the British Second Army, last reported somewhere between the Canadian First and U. S. Ninth Armies along the flooded Maas River, the French First Army which had liberated southern Alsace, and the Allied First Airborne Army, which the Germans said might soon enter the struggle.

Ninth's "Most Menacing"

By German accounts, the most menacing of the Roer bridgeheads was one carved by the Ninth Army at Birkesdorf, a northern suburb of Dueren, whereupon tanks slashed a mile southward into Dueren itself.

A second bridgehead, the Germans said, was planted 5 miles northwest at Selgersdorf, and a third was hacked out 2 miles beyond the Roer at Gevenich, 13 miles from the industrial city of Muenchen-Gladbach in the western reaches of the Ruhr Basin.

A Nazi Transocean dispatch said German grenadiers crouched in their dugouts under the "terrible ordeal" of the preliminary bombardment, "and when the Americans advanced met them from half cavedin dugouts with a hail of machinegun and small automatic fire."

These accounts put the focal points of assault at Linnich, 15 miles northeast of Aachen, at Juelich, 6 miles farther south, and Dueren, 9 miles south of Juelich.

This is the logical route to the Rhine but the Roer has presented a formidable obstacle because of floods created when the enemy blew the sluice gates to a giant reservoi rupstream.

The Germans said the Americans surmounted the difficulty by screening engineers with artificial fog and phosphorous shells while they thre wpontoon bridges across the stream.

CUB

From Page 1

Congressional Airport here.

Congressional Airport officials, meanwhile, described Shade as "a very skillful and capable pilot," but added that he was flying under "extremely adverse conditions." Shade lives at the G st. address with his wife, Ann, and a 1½-year-old daughter, Belinda.

The family have been District residents for more than 10 years after coming here from West Virginia. Shade has been an instructor at Congressional for around six months.

TREATY

From Page 1

down the river, literally and figuratively," he said.

He presumed the pact was approved "in order that American delegates to the conference in Mexico City may at that conference make a gift of the Colorado River to the Mexican people."

"Let there be no misunderstanding," he added. "If this treaty is ratified without substantial change, unborn generations in the Colorado River basin will scorn us for having disposed of their birthright."

CRASH

From Page 1

Young, whose stepmother, Mrs. Mary Young, lives at 927 Ingraha mst. nw. A resident of San Diego, Calif., Lieutenant Young was visiting relatives here while in Washington on business. A cousin, Mrs. Edna Young, 5514 7th st. nw., said the family urged him not to make the flight Thursday night because of the weather, but he answered he had been waiting 3 days for a reservation across the continent and "It's clearing—I'll be all right."

Pilot of the twin-engined DC-3 was Capt. James E. Stroud, 36-year-old veteran of two years in the Army Air Corps and 10 years with American Airlines. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stroud, 2700 Connecticut ave. nw., he is a graduate of Davidson College and became an Army pilot in 1933.

Other crew members were First Officer R. M. Brigman, 25, and Stewardess Sarah Padgett, 23, who was on her first flight since she returned to her job a few days ago after her marriage to John Brownell Padgett, jr., a Navy officer.

Physicians Go to Scene

As soon as location of the crash was learned from the Wyatt boy, local residents, including two physicians, went to the scene while others called ambulances to wait on the highway, which was about 3 miles from the accident. It was expected to require at least two hours to bring the injured down the mountain and across country to the road.

Company officials said the weather at the time of the plane's departure from National Airport was "routine" for flying and "above safety standards."

Forest ranger lookout stations, State police and military stations were alerted for the missing liner, and planes from the Tri-City Airport near Bristol and from Washington ranged the rugged 100-mile area of the Blue Ridge range before the craft was sighted. Some peaks in the area tower up to 6000 feet.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

26, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gibbs, 125 11th st. ne.

Pfc. James Silver, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Silver 4th of Atlanta, Ga., formerly of 3145 24th st. ne.

MISSING:

Flying Officer John Francis Warrell, 20, RCAF, whose wife, Sergt. Anne Warrell, lives at 1602 Hobart st. nw.

WOUNDED:

Second Lieut. Bernard P. Pitt, 33, whose wife lives at 16188 Oak st. nw.

Staff Sergt. William G. Orton, 25, son of Co. and Mrs. W. R. Orton, 1921 Kalorama rd. nw.

Technical Sergt. Kelly C. LaValle, whose wife, Maxine, formerly of 1364 Girard st. nw., now lives in Texas.

Technical Fifth Grade Richard M. Hale, whose wife lives at 605 N. Irving st., Arlington, Va.

Corpl. Alfred C. Ingagliato, 23, son of Mrs. Candida Ingagliato, 3929 East Capital st.

Pfc. Spero J. Pappafotis, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Pappafotis, 222 Indiana ave. nw.

Pfc. John G. Thomas, 34, whose wife, Ruth, lives at 5207 G st. se., Dillon Park.

Pfc. Daniel Thomas, 23, brother of John, whose wife, Elizabeth, lives at 3415 42d ave., Colmar Manor, Md.

Pfc. Paul E. Hoffman, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie M. Hoffman, 1668 33d st. nw.

Pfc. John D. Castro, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Proctoso Castro, 810 24th st. nw.

Pfc. Charles J. McLeod, 27, brother of Miss Mary McLeod, 2000 16th st. nw.

Pvt. Melvin A. Goodspeed, jr., 23, whose parents live at 222 V st. ne.

Pvt. William McGuire, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll McGuire, 3559 Appleton st. nw.

Pvt. Gail D. Shroper, 30, whose wife, Lillian, lives at 1710 Lamont st. nw.

Pvt. Joseph P. Farrelly, whose wife, Regina, formerly lived at 1103 Larch ave., Takoma Park.

PRISONERS:

Sergt. Ralph E. Bates, jr., 28, whose parents live at 717 G st. ne.

During part of the Revolutionary War, the Liberty Bell was hidden in a church in Allentown, Pa.

Marine Attack on Iwo Peak Becomes Man-to-Man Fight

By Hamilton W. Faron

With the Fifth Marine Division, Iwo Jima, Feb. 22, (Delayed), (via Navy Radio).—(AP)—American Marines are fighting man-to-man in the battle for the conquest of Mt. Suribachi, most heavily defended Japanese position encountered so far on Iwo Jima.

[Leathernecks of the Twenty-Eighth Regiment reached the rim of the 566-foot mountain at noon Friday, day after this story was written.]

Standing on the rolling plain near the base of the extinct volcano, I watched flame throwers sear into caves in the lower terraces, saw Marines using pistols, carbines and grenades, driving the Nipponese from countless positions on the side of the steep cliff.

I watched, that is until a series of sharp reports—like a string of Fourth of July firecrackers—warned of enemy light machine-guns going into action from snipers' positions, or until the whine of a single bullet told me the sniper had the range.

Mortar shells also clumped down with dismaying regularity, forcing everybody to dive for the protection of shell holes scattered across the plain.

Moving closer to the base of the volcano, which the marines have nicknamed "Mortar Mountain" and "Snipers' Summit," fire of all types increased in frequency.

Then came the land mines. Crouching and half-running, I moved toward the command post of the Twenty-eighth Marine Regiment. There was a mighty blast of flame. Debris flew into the air. As I dropped to the ground for protection from flying bits of metal I saw three marines throw themselves aside from the blast, about 25 feet away. A few seconds later I moved forward. One marine was dead, another was wounded. First-aid men quickly arrived.

The men had been inching around a rocky promontory seeking to track down a sniper and had tripped over a wire on a land mine.

The Marines have learned that more than twice as many caves, pillboxes and gun emplacements have been cut into rocky Suribachi than were at first expected. They've learned, too, that many of the caverns are large enough to hold many men. From the mouths of the caves, in addition to arms fire, all kinds of grenades are dropped down the cliffs on Leathernecks moving up the mountain side.

Lieut. Col. George A. Roll, Westview, Pa., coordinating scattered reports at Fifth Division headquarters, summarized the Suribachi fight this way:

"It's got to be a man-to-man fight the way they're dug in. We can't hope to do it another way, despite our superiority in strength and equipment."

PACIFIC

From Page 1

two days of tiny islands lying in San Bernardino Straits between the long southeast tip of Luzon and northern Sawar.

With seizure also of Capul Island, invaded Wednesday, the Yanks now control the straits through which supplies may flow from the United Stattes to Manila.

American penetration of the medieval Intramuros came after a two-week siege in which howitbers and cannon finally were wheeled up to blast away at the 40-foot-thick outer wall to clear an entranceway for tanks and infantrymen.

The Yanks could have pulverized the entire Intramuros, an area of about one-third of a square mile, with aerial bombs, zut have been trying to spare the lives of thousands of civilians held virtual hostages inside.

At least 1500 Japanese troops, mainly Marines and naval corpsmen, are hopelessly penned up in the old Spanish citadel determined to fight and die.

Two Towns Captured

First Cavalry and Sixth Division troops captured the towns of San Mateo and Taytay in their push toward the Marikina watershed east of Manila.

In the unrelentless air war, heavy bombers dropped 95 tons of explosives on northern Borneo airdromes, hit airfields at Davao on Mindanao with 62 tons and swept the China Sea, damaging four small freighters near Keelung.

In Manila, fierce hand-to-hand and grenade fighting turned downtown buildings into hellish honeycombs.

Battling from room to room, Thirty-seven Division infantrymen had only the basement to go before cleaning the Japanese from the huge General Postoffice, fire-blackkened now but once one of Manila's fine edifies.

Corregidor Being Cleaned Up

With the City Hall and Manila Hotel of the enemy, doughboys and troopers of the First Calvary Division turned to blasting the Nipponese from the normal school and the University of the Philippines.

These buildings, along with the Metropolitan Theater and other office structures are in the vicinity of the walled city.

At the entrance to Manila Bay flame-throwers scorched the Nipponese in their Corregidor hiding places, while the Yanks cleared a landing strip on "the Rock," and the first plane has landed.

Units of the Eleventh Airborne Division operating southeast of Manila strengthened their hold on the west shores of Laguna de Bay, advancing to Muntinlupa and cutting off the escape route across the Laguna for Japanese troops in a pocket south of the capital.

IWO

From Page 1

amid volcanic ash and lava rock.

Below them on the steep slopes of the extinct volcano other Marine assault teams attacked numerous by-passed positions with flame throwers. The enemy was concealed in every cave and crevice.

Some Japanese leaped from the crater's rim, choosing suicide rather than further resistance in the cavernous forts. Others defiantly hurled grenades at Leathernecks moving into assault positions and scaling the rocky slopes.

Casualties on both sides were high, but the counted enemy dead already was virtually double the number of Americans reported killed. In the first 57 hours of the savage fight for the island—from the invasion at 9 a. m. Monday up to 6 p. m. Wednesday (Iwo time)—American casualties were estimated by Nimitz to total 5372. Of this total 644 were killed, 560 missing and 4168 wounded.

The count of Japanese dead had reached 1222 at that hour. The total was undoubtedly far higher because the enemy has had ample time in the slow-moving battle to bury many dead and to remove others to the rear, as in previous campaigns.

Driven to Beaches, Japs Say

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—An unconfirmed Radio Tokyo broadcast, picked up by the Blue Network today, claimed that American Marines on Iwo Jima have been driven back to the landing beachheads after being forced to abandon "one position after another by daring Japanese infiltration tactics."

Tokyo added that bad weather and Japanese air attacks have prevented the Americans from landing additional men and supplies on the southern tip of the island

RUSSIA

From Page 1

for Berlin. Arnswalde, encircled since February 11, had a prewar population of 110,000.

In East Prussia, another Russian army squeezed the remnants of 25 or 30 trapped German divisions into a 325-square mile area southwest of Koenigsberg, besieged provincial capital, Moscow announced.

Neisse River Crossed

These Russian triumphs occurred as Berlin said that other Soviet forces, threatening to turn Berlin's eastern defenses, had broken into Guben and Forst, 51 and 57 miles southeast of Berlin, crossing the Neisse River and establishing bridgeheads less than 10 miles from the Spree, last water barrier protecting the Reich capital. Moscow's communique ignored developments in this area.

Red Army troops were attacking on the approaches to Goerlitz, Silesia's second largest city on the upper Neisse River 48 miles east of Dresden, Saxon capital.

Poznan's capture represented a great strategic victory, released thousands of Soviet troops for the spreading assaults inside Germany, and freed communication arteries feeding the Berlin, Stettin and Dresden fronts.

Poland's third largest city of 270,000, Poznan lies 100 miles east of Frankfurt, besieged Oder River stronghold 33 miles from Berlin, and nine railways and six highways converge there. From Poznan communication spokes jut out to all parts of eastern Germany.

End Was Foreshadowed

The German garrison in Poznan was surrounded January 27 by Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army, which flowed around it and raced on to Berlin's approaches.

The end of German resistance in Poznan was foreshadowed several dasy ago when the Russians announced they had captured four suburbs on the east bank of the Warthe (Warta) River which cuts through the city, and had forced the enemy remnants to hole up in the "citadel," an old fortress on the west bank.

On Thursday, Soviet shock troops, using ladders and assault bridges, crossed a moat surrounding the citadel and scaled an earthen wall bulit around the inner concrete walls of the citadel. Then Soviet artillery blasted holes through the concrete and the shock troops poured through the gaps, using bayonets and grenades to reduce what was left of the exhausted enemy garrison.

The Nazi commander taken along with 23,000 of his men was Major General Mattern.

PAN

From Page 1

peace of some other groups of nations."

The United States plan for strengthening the American system leaves the decision on how much power the Pan American Union should have to the next meeting of American states scheduled at Bogota.

It recommends that plans be made immediately, however, for a detailed extension of the inter-American system.

Specific United States proposals to be put into effect before then included:

1. Regular meetings of the inter-American states every four years. (At present they are scheduled every five years.)

2. Regular meetings of American foreign ministers every year, with additional meetings to be called by the Pan American Union when 15 countries approve.

3. Strengthen the Pan American Union by giving it the power to take up any inter-American question and the general welfare of the American republics. (This would mean political and possibly military authority for the union, which now is primarily a clearing-house.)

4. Create an inter-American economic and social council and an inter-American educational and cultural council under the Pan American Union.

5. Give the Pan American Union authority to coordinate all the other inter-American agencies, with more money, personnel and establishment of branches in several countries.

The United States freedom of information proposal urges "the earliest possible abandonment of censorship" and press control "upon conclusion of the war."

"It is one of the fundamental lessons of the present world war," it declared, "that there can be no freedom, peace or security where men are not assured of free access to the truth through the various media of public information."

In addition to demanding "free and impartial access to information" for the people of each American republic, the resolution asks for a free exchange of information among the countries of this hemisphere.

It also provides "that the American republics, having accepted it among themselves, make every effort to obtain acceptance throughout the world of the principle of free access to information for all people, to the end that freedom, peace and confidence may be established in and among nations."

Mexico, Cuba, and other countries carried the principle one step further in declarations on the rights of man. They urged adoption of assurances of free expression among the basic guarantees to every individual in this hemisphere.

Uruguay presented a proposal along lines similar to the United States resolution, and delegates from many other countries said informally that they were in accord with the principle laid down.

The proposals to enable the American nations to enforce peace centered on this hemisphere, although some nations urged adoption of their plans for the whole world.

Brazil, however, took the other tack and sought to keep the rest of the world out of American conflicts unless they threatened peace abroad.

CLOTHES

From Page 1

50 per cent of their spindles and because varying weaves require various amounts of yarn.

It will cut heavily into the rayon fabric supply, however, and have a "diminishing effect" on the low and medium cost clothing program announced last week for civilians.

Until the total textile turmoil settles a bit and all the textile orders are in, an accurate picture of clothing which will be available to civilians this year and until the war ends is not possible, officials declared.

There'll Be "Enough"

Rayon is relatively unimportant in the essential clothing field, it was pointed out, ranking far below both wool and cotton. It was brought under control in the program last week mainly because yesterday's order was "in the works," officials said, and it is hoped enough of it can be diverted into popular-priced clothing to relieve "some of the great strain on cottons."

Asked whether all the recent textile orders will insure plenty of clothing during the remaining war years, a WPB official declared: "Of course there is not going to be plenty of clothing. Enough to keep us warm, I guess, but I'd say we are going to be on a hand-to-mouth existence with these low and medium priced goods. It will be impossible to build up inventories of them, in my opinion.

"When we first started the special programs for children we thought we could make up to demand—but we found the demand insatiable. Now we only aim at filling the need, which is about 85 per cent of demand, and do the best we can with distribution."

Complaints Flood In

Reaction to the essential clothing program continues to keep both WPB and OPA busy. Industry representatives arguing they cannot make a living producing only essentials stream in with complaints—but none has yet appealed his case.

Some organized labor groups have been just as persistent as industry in their opposition, as they see the program jeopardizing their wages, which have increased greatly during the war. Garment workers paid piece rates get more for labor on an expensive or luxury garment just as the percentage mark-up used in the industry makes profits considerably higher on the more expensive product.

The United States Navy maintains 558 different schools to give the technical training its men require.

Nazi Rail Hubs Again Battered By 5000 Planes

London (Saturday), Feb. 24 (BS).—British heavy bombers raided Berlin and the communications center of Pforzheim in the upper Rhineland last night, the air ministry announced today.

London, Feb. 23 (AP).—Probably more than 5000 American and British planes smashed again at Germany's jumbled rail network today and nearly 2000 American bombers and fighters stabbed so close to the Eastern Front that they came within 150 miles of linking up with a similarly powerful air assault launched by the Russians.

The nonstop bombardment, which reached a crescendo of violence in the last two days with more than 12,000 planes from Britain, Italy and the Continent assaulting the Reich, was the opening fanfare of an all-out offensive on the Western Front.

In perfect coordination, the Red Air Force was reported by Moscow dispatches to have swirled into action in great force west of the River Neisse, main German defense line guarding the southeast approaches to Berlin.

3250 Tons Dropped

In the zone between Leipzig and Nuernberg—within 150 miles of Russian operations—some 1250 Flying Fortresses and Liberators guarded by 650 Mustang fighters sowed 3250 tons of explosives on at least 20 freight yards and other rail targets.

Late in the afternoon RAF bombers escorted by Mustangs and Spitfires attacked Essen, home of the Krupp armament works, and a benzol plant at Gelsenkirchen.

Tactical air commands on the continent hurled fighters and light and medium bombers at German communication choke points in huge numbers, and joining the flood of Allied air power over Germany were American heavyweights from Italy, striking up from the south for the eleventh straight day.

Targets of the Italy-based fleet were vital rail lines near Vienna, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt and Villach. Accompanying Mustang and Lightning fighters strafed trains brought to a standstill by the bombers.

The German radio tried to ease the ever-growing pressure of the air onslaught by announcing that "German fighters are engaging the enemy fihter formations over the battlefield and German bombers are poundin enemy reserves with shrapnel bombs."

Round-the-Clock Blasting

In the last 72 hours the tempo o fthe great round-the-clock attack had been stepped up to a 20,000-plane figure, with an estimated average of 280 tons of explosives plummeting on German transportation every hour.

The United States Eighth Air Force, taking advantage of a second day of clear weather, again operated in small, lethal packs closely protected by fighters. Its targets included Crailsheim, Kitzingen, Ansbach, Neumarkt, Treuchtlingen, Schluchtern, Steinau, Meiningen, Lichtenfels, Plenfield, Ottinger and Wurzberg—all objectives on mail rail lines.

Competent authorities said at least 500 locomotives and some 7000 rail cars had been shot up or stranded on torn tracks during the last two days. Railroads were said to have been cut in approximately 550 different places.

During Thursday's record operations 8 heavy bombers, 5 mediums, 21 light bombers and 40 fighters were reported missing, not including losses of the Fifteenth Air Force based in Italy. At least 40 German planes were shot down and 24 more destroyed on the ground.

Dutch Cabinet Reshuffled In Peace Move

London, Feb. 23 (AP).—Holland voluntarily reshuffled her cabinet today to give the resistance movement a sacrifice-earned voice in the government and, by retaining E. N. Van Kleffins as Foreign Minister, assured small nations of an able champion at the coming world security conference at San Francisco.

Queen Wilhelmina swore into office the new government, headed by Prof. P. S. Gerbrandy as premier and war coordinator. Only five of the old cabinet, which managed Dutch affairs from exile in London, retained their posts.

Prof. J. M. Schmutzer, minister for overseas territory, in the new government was held by the Germans in several concentration camps before escaping into liberated Holland.

Two cabinet posts, the ministeries of war and public works, were filled only temporarily with the probability they would be given later to resistance movement representatives.

Belgian Decries Food Lack

Brussels, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Belgian Minister of Food Edgar Laimand warned today that the Allies were "courting disaster" by their failure to increase shipments of vital supplies to his war-torn country.

Total supplies shipped to Belgium since the liberation have been less than the country's normal imports for a single month, he said.

Advertisement

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Berlin Nerves Shaky From Allied Raids

War Sidelights

Starvation, Blizzard Grip Greece

Athens, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—The Bishop of Epirus reported today that the populace of northwestern Greece was dying of starvation and exposure as a blizzard, sweeping most of the country, entered its fourth day and aggravated the already difficult supply situation.

The bishop arrived today and British authorities began planning at once to fly food and clothing to the mountain areas of Epirus. So far the district has received no relief supplies. British officials maintain that ELAS forces which control the area would not distribute the materials fairly.

Famine Threat Reported

Paris, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Food Ministry officials said today that food and fuel conditions in large cities and in southern France were "desperate—worse than at any time under the German occupation."

Unless aid comes immediately, famine will spread throughout the southern region from Bordeaux to Nice in two or three months, they said. This region grows virtually nothing but grapes and olives. People now subsist on about 1000 calories of food daily compared to 2000 last year.

The food situation in Paris, Nancy, Lille, Lyon and Marseille reportedly is better, but there were food demonstrations in Paris last week.

The government has not invited the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to administer aid. Officials say there is enough food in France, but that a desperate shortage of transportation hampers distribution.

Postwar Dreamers

London, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Postwar dream: The London Times today carried this want ad: "Married couple wish to contact owner of tropical island with view to inhabiting same."

Nearness of Red Armies Increases Jitters in Capital

By Jerje Granberg
Swedish Newspaper Correspondent
Copyright, 1945, by the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 23.—While the German home front has held together under the Nazis' iron grip, the big question now is whether the nerves of the people—reduced to the barest necessities of life—can continue to stand up under Allied bombings and the threat of the Russian advance.

Berliners nowadays actually are very tough in respect to bombings. Not even the devastating effects of the last large scale American air attack on February 3 could make them forget the still greater and imminent danger outside the eastern gates of Berlin nor long delay the work of erecting barricades in every street.

I was in Berlin during that last great American attack. After experiencing more than 700 alerts and at least half as many raids, I can say that this unquestionably was one of the war's worst bombings.

"Safest" Berlin Shelter

I sought safety in an underground railway tunnel which is one of Berlin's "safest" shelters. Thousands of people were packed together there. They stood in clusters or sat on overcoats along the massive concrete walls—a grotesque scene in the ghostly light.

Then the first bombs came. The ground heaved, lights flickered. It seemed as though the concrete walls bulged. People scrambled about like frightened animals.

Girls in a group of Russian laborers began to sing mass. "Shut up!" somebody shouted, but the girls sang on.

Then came the next load of bombs—six or seven right above us and a string farther away. The lights in the tunnel went out. We sat in musty darkness. Some pocket torches were lighted, but proved useless in the cloud of chalky dust which came welling through the tunnel. It penetrated eyes, mouth, nose and ears.

People kneeled on the asphalt and gravel of the railway tracks and prayed.

After the ear-shattering explosions there came complete silence.

Air pressure had increased in the tunnel, and I held my mouth open to equalize the impact of the next salvo on my eardrums.

A heavy bomb crashed through the tunnel roof a couple of hundred yards away and a wave of cold air followed by dust swept over us.

In the distance someone yelled for a doctor. The clamor for help was taken up by many voices, which were drowned in the next wave of bombs, more fearful than the first.

Difficult to Breathe

Explosions shook the concrete structure to its very foundation. By the crash you could tell several bombs had pierced through the upper floor of the elevated railway station.

"For heaven's sake, stop it!" a woman screamed somewhere in the darkness.

"Shut up with that," broke in a man's rough voice. A stir ran through the tightly packed people.

Four more strings of bombs tumbled down on us, shaking the ground like a series of earthquakes.

Finally there came a prolonged silence and we sat awaiting the clear signal. It was difficult to breathe in the dust. No one said much. Some women discussed in low voices the various types of Allied bombers—speaking with as much familiarity as though they were talking about asparagus.

The all-clear finally came. Above in the railway station there were the dead. One man on a stretcher apparently had had his lungs crushed by the air pressure. Hardly any of the crowd gushing out of the tunnel paid any attention to the dead. Everyone had his own troubles to take care of.

In the square a hurricane of fire raged. Smoke and flames limited visibility to less than 100 yards. I was blinded by smoke and soot.

Bombed Out Fourth Time

Even before I arrived at my hotel I knew I had been bombed out for the fourth time. The Esplanade Hotel had been crushed by the heavy bombs—of which six were full hits.

Bomb craters blocked the Bellevue Strasse and many buildings along it were burning, including the detested people's court across the street from the one-time American consulate general.

Outside the court many Berliners had stopped. Others were rushing by with bundles and suit cases. Half suppressed taunts could be heard. The report spread that Dr. Roland Freisler, president of the court, had been killed.

Apparently nobody regretted his death. He had pronounced too many death sentences.

Freisler was surprised by the alarm during a court session. He ordered the prisoners into a shelter, but was hit on the temple by a splinter as he was about to go down himself.

For two days after this raid detonations could be heard throughout the city as duds and time bombs exploded.

That night I traveled by car from the Stettiner railway station to Tempelhof Airfield. It took me two hours instead of the normal 15 minutes. Great fires raged throughout the oldest part of Berlin, and at least every other street was blocked off because of danger from unexploded bombs. Life convicts were removing the charges.

More than 25,000 persons were killed. A full hit on one underground station alone killed 320 refugees from the east.

Water, gas and electricity were restored temporarily only after a long time, and for two weeks it was possible to telephone only from one sector of the city.

Postal and telegraph service also was knocked out.

Roosevelt Congratulates Premier Stalin

President Roosevelt yesterday messaged Premier Stalin that the "far reaching decisions we took at Yalta will hasten victory and the establishment of a firm foundation for a lasting peace."

The Chief Executive sent the message to Stalin on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Red Army.

It constituted the President's first direct and formal published comments on the Crimea conference at which he and the Russian leader worked with Prime Minister Churchill on plans for final defeat and long range control of Germany and to pave the way for political reconstruction and the peaceful organization of the world after the war.

The text of the message:

"In anticipation of our common victory against the Nazi oppressors, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my heartiest congratulations to you as supreme commander on this the twenty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Red army.

"The far reaching decisions we took at Yalta will hasten victory, and the establishment of a firm foundation for a lasting peace. The continued outstanding achievements of the Red army together with the all-out effort of the United Nations forces in the south and the west assure the speedy attainment of our common goal—a peaceful world based upon mutual understanding and cooperation."

The message was released through the State Department.

Greek Parliament Employes Seek Aid Of U.S. Lawmakers

The head-scratcher of the week in Congress is a request that the lawmakers indorse an application for credit in a clothing store.

It came to Speaker Sam Rayburn's office from employes of the Greek parliamentary offices in Athens, dated January 22 and signed by "Director General N. Verrog."

The "functionaries of the Greek Parliament," it was explained, are suffering from "four years of cruel German oppression." They need shoes and clothing.

"We respectfully ask our colleagues of the American Congress for help," the letter said.

The functionaries said they didn't want something for nothing. If credit can be established "in some store," they propose to "pay the debt within two years after the cessation of the war."

It was explained that the 141 functionaries include bureau heads, secretaries and typists, porters and cleaners.

2 Beach Strollers Swept Into Sea and Drowned

Newport, Feb. 23 (AP).—A sudden wave sweeping in from the ocean engulfed five persons strolling along the beach here yesterday and carried two of them out to sea to drown, the Coast Guard disclosed today.

The dead are Edward W. Battleson, 55, grainman from Scobey, Mont.; and Mrs. Ada Baumgardner, 47, Canby, Ore. Battleson's body was found on the beach later in the day. The woman's body is still missing.

Stork Arrives With a New Hippo

Post Staff Photo.

ZOO POPULATION INCREASES—Mrs. Pygmy Hippopotamus shows off her new child at the Zoo

SWPC Official Resigns; Hits 'Inefficiency'

By the Associated Press

S. Abbot Smith announced yesterday he had resigned from the board of directors of Smaller War Plants Corp. and charged that the agency is "beset with confusion and inefficiency."

He said SWPC Director Maury Maverick had "little or no regard for the board's opinions."

Noting Maverick's absences from Washington last year while visiting Alaska and Europe, the departing director said in a public statement:

"Too much attention is being paid to getting headlines—too little to doing the job."

Cites Loan Record

Maverick, when asked for comment, retorted: "We are getting along well, as far as I can see. I have never refused any advice from any responsible member of the board of directors."

"However," Maverick went on, "I appreciate the criticism and we'll do our best.

"I might point out that in the 12 months since I became chairman small business got $2,100,000,000 in loans from SWPC, compared wtih aid amounting to $1,200,000,000 in the previous 16 months."

Accepted By Krug

Smith, president of the Thomas Strahan Co. of Chelsea, Mass., to which he will return, submitted his resignation to WPB Chairman J. A. Krug. He asserted his efforts were being "largely wasted." Krug accepted the resignation on February 5 in a letter expressing regret but making no comment on Smith's reasons for leaving.

Smith's statement said he was convinced small business needed a protector-agency in Washington, with directors chosen for their familiarity with small business' problems.

"Their knowledge and experihe went on. "Many major quesence is not being properly utilized," tions of policy are not being referred to the board for decision, nor is the board being kept in sufficiently close touch with important developments.

"Under its present administration, lines of authority are not clearly drawn, the different divisions of the organization are not kept informed of what the others are doing, general policies and programs are not clearly outlined.

No Statement on Surpluses

"or instance, even today there has not been an official statement of SWPC policy with regard to the handling of surpluses. . . . In spite of the fact that purchases of surplus are the No. 1 thought in the minds of most small businessmen, the SWPC field offices have had to stumble along with little direction from Washington as to how they handle this important matter."

Two new directors were announced by Maverick on Wednesday, but the board still is shy one member. The new men are Patrick W. McDonough, president of the McDonough Steel Co. of Oakland, Calif., and Laurence F. Arnold, operator of a wholesale hay and grain business in Newton, Ill., and president of the Peoples State Bank of Newton.

Yank Prisoners Moved Westward In Germany

The Government said today that more than 1000 American prisoners of war in Germany had been moved westward from Oflag 64 and Stalag 111B to Stalag 111A at Luckenwalde.

The announcement stated:

"Other Americans from Oflag 64 and a large number of American prisoners of war from Stalag Luft IV are in the vicinity of Swinemund. About one half of the Americans formerly detained at Stalag Luft III are en route to Mossburg, while the destination of the other half is reported to be Nurnberg. A small number of American officers from Stalag Luft III were moved to Stalag 111A at Luckenwalde.

"Pending notification to the contrary, relatives and friends are urged to continue to address mail to individual prisoners of war to their last known addresses."

Will Honor Md. Plant

Elkton, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—The Army-Navy "E" award for excellence in production of war materials will be presented to the Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Wednesday at special ceremonies.

8-Pound 'Gumdrop' Makes Life Sweeter in Zoo's Hippo Cage

"Gumdrop" is the newest resident at the Zoo.

Weighing 8 pounds, he is the son, and fifth child, of Hannah and Bill Johnson, each a 450-pound pygmy hippopotamus.

Gumdrop's life since his birth five days ago is a pleasant one, what with tottering around his cage, and occasionally blinking at his adoring public youngsters who exclaim when they see him for the first time:

"Gee, whizz, look at that funny, shiny thing. It wasn't here the last time. Where did it come from?"

Mother Hannah is very watchful of her babe. She is never more than 2 feet away and bares her ominous tusks at all passersby. As for Father Bill, he seems worn out by the ordeal and has been sleeping ever since.

Clerk Who Won $100,000 Prize Used It to Find Shangri-La

Copyright by the United Press

Sharon, N. H., Feb. 23.—This is the story of a clerk who hit a $100,000 jackpot and found his own Shangri-La.

On Washington's Birthday seven years ago, Samuel Van Sant, jr., a $30-a-week employe of a Boston mail-order house, was handed a check equal to 70 years' salary. He had won top prize in a cigarette slogan contest.

Van Sant and his wife fought off a horde of high-pressure salesman. They paid $37,000 in taxes, went on a $2000 Alaskan trip, bought furniture and clothes, rented a $50-a-month apartment in Cambridge, Mass., and invested the balance—about $60,000—to provide an income of some $45 weekly.

For a year or two they were content to idle the days away—reading, writing and occasionally attending the theater. Then, one day in 1940, they dropped from sight. The neighbors had only a vague idea of where the Van Sants had gone. "Somewhere up country," was all they could say.

They Made Dream a Fact

Today it was learned what had become of the Van Sants. They did just what you probably dreamed you'd do if somebody handed you $100,000. They bought a little farm in these New Hampshire hills. And they kept their earlier life so secret that even their most intimate friends here never knew the story of their luck.

As small towns go, Sharon is scarcely an echo among the whistlestops. It's not even on the map. A hamlet perched on a height of land west of Temple Mountain, it was known as Peterborough Slip when it was incorporated 154 years ago.

Normally there are 61 inhabitants, but five now are away at war. Most folks live on farms much like the Van Sant place on Buttermilk Hill. The average of the townsfolk is probably 45 or 50 years and only a few of them are natives. The Van Sants fit easily into this picture both in years and nativity. He came from Margate, N. J., she from White Plains, N. Y.

Snug Comfort

Like many of their friends the Van Sants farm a little. They have a cow or two, some chickens and a dog. They've a wood-lot and a garden patch. Though the snow lies three feet deep here today, the Van Sants are snug in their rural retreat. There they while away many a cozy evening—she knitting or reading, he trying his hand at writing children's stories.

Sometimes they leave their cheery hearth to attend to town business since both are town officials. With so few people in Sharon, almost all the adults hold some office. Mrs. Van Sant is town clerk, her husband is a selectman. Salaries are nominal.

Occasionally they travel 5 miles to Peterboro for a movie—or they did until last week when the only theater was swept by fire.

In other words, as Mrs. Van Sant put it:

"We're just an ordinary couple who went back to the country to find peace and happiness."

Send Father Home Before Baby Dies, Navy Wife Pleads

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 23 (U.P.).—A 19-year-old Navy wife today carried to Secretary of Navy Ralph Forrestal a plea for her husband to be sent home from the South Pacific "before it is too late" to see their dying infant daughter.

Mrs. Claud Miller had known for three weeks that her 16-month-old baby was fated to die within 60 days. In a brief telegram, she pleaded with Forrestal for return of her sailor husband, a request she made yesterday to President Roosevelt. The distraught mother's latest appeal read:

"Sir, my child is dying.

"Three weeks ago, doctors said she would live only 60 days. Her father, Electrician's Mate 1/c Claud A. Miller, USSLCS, care of Fleet Postoffice, San Francisco, is somewhere in the Pacific.

"Can't he be brought home for a little while? Please."

Rotary Described As Necessary to World Progress

Chicago, Feb. 23 (AP).—"At no time has the future of Rotary been more hopeful than at the present," Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho, Rotary's international president, said here today.

"Throughout the world, Rotary continues to grow and flourish because it has proven to be vitally necessary in war as well as in peace," Wells said in an international broadcast commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the organization.

Other Rotary leaders spoke from London, Stockholm and Pearl Harbor.

The Gallup Poll

Curfew Effect Seen Slight; 95% Are in Bed by Midnight

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 23.—The new 12 o'clock curfew on places of entertainment throughout the Nation won't even disturb the sleep of 95 per cent of the people.

The stay-ups are in very small minority, in the normal course of things numbering only about 4 million out of an adult population of roughly 80 million persons.

And the greater proportion of the people who still have their minds on other things besides dreams after 12 are in the larger cities, and especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic sections of the country, including of course New York City with its nationally famous night spots.

This information comes out of a survey taken by the Institute in which a representative sample of the adult population was asked:

About what time do you usually go to bed at night?

It must be remembered in looking at the results here that many a person who goes to bed at 11 o'clock occasionally stays up to "do the town."

At any rate, here is what the survey shows:

In bed by 8 o'clock	8%
In bed by 9 o'clock	25
In bed by 10 o'clock	54
In bed by 11 o'clock	81
In bed by 12 o'clock	95

Thus, normally, when the Byrnes midnight curfew tolls, 76 million out of the estimated 80 million adults will be safely tucked away for the night.

In the Southern States, people usually believe in going to bed early. By 8 o'clock a fifth of the people have already gone to bed; by 9 o'clock, more than a half; by 11 o'clock 94 per cent; by 12, 99 per cent; whereas in the New England and Middle Atlantic areas, for example, 2 persons in 10 are still out of bed when the midnight hour strikes.

It is the same story with people who live on farms, as contrasted to those living in towns of 10,000 or more. By 10 o'clock virtually 9 out of every 10 farmers have retired. Only about a third of the city folk are in bed by that hour.

Here is a table showing the normal going-to-bed hour of people living on farms, in towns under 10,000 and in towns of 10,000 or more population:

In bed by	Farms	Towns under 10,000	Towns & Cities 10,000 & over
8 o'clock	19%	7%	4%
9 "	58	22	13
10 "	89	56	36
11 "	98	84	69
12 "	100*	97	92

*Less than a half of 1 per cent stay up after 12.

Dizzy With Joy, Liberated Pour Out of Reich

Moscow, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Laughing, shouting, hysterically happy humanity is marching eastward out of Germany's Brandenburg province and across Poland toward Moscow.

Russian girls and children freed from slavery . . .

American, British, French, Czech, Jugoslav, Polish, Russian, Indian and Dutch soldiers and civilians freed from prison camps and peonage . . .

Jews freed from torture and the imminent threat of death, still wearing their yellow Star of David badges but as badges of honor . . .

Their numbers are countless. Freed by onrushing Soviet armies, they have refused to wait for orderly evacuation from the scenes of imprisonment and slavery and are in every road behind the battle lines, in small groups, in bands, in columns—all moving steadily eastward.

Soldiers Carry National Flags

Most walk. Some are in swanky opera coaches drawn by spans of horses—some in wedding carriages—some in covered wagons—a few in automobiles. American paratroopers ride bicycles.

The liberated soldiers proudly carry their national flags. An American has a home-made stars and stripes sewed to his sleeve, and a Dutchman wears an orange armband. British soldiers, a little drunk, swing along singing their war songs. Hilarious Frenchmen atop a funeral coach pass them.

Boris Gorbatov and Oleg Kurganov, Russian war correspondents, described the fantastic march of freed men and women in Pravda today. Implicit in their picture of all but unbearable joy were the overtones of suffering and tragedy. For example they told of a scene in the German town of Schwerein. A column of children were marching through — Russian children kidnapped by the Nazi for farm and factory labor. Lining the sidewalks were Red Army soldiers and officers, even generals,—all intently studying those kids, looking for their own or for those of relatives and friends.

"German Brat, Hell"

One soldier saw a kid he thought was German, not Russian. He shouted: "Hey, you German brat."

"What the hell are you talking about?" replied the 5-year-older who had been deported with his mother when he was 18 months old, "I'm Russian, not German."

Red army men moving westward toward the front against this tide cheered them on. It was evident from the Pravda dispatch, that they were providing the liberated with food and every comfort.

The correspondent encountered one American soldier who would speak nothing to them but Russian—bad Russian. His name was Michael Kozut of Los Angeles, and his language was pidgin Ukrainian, his father having been born in the Ukraine.

The Freed Guard Booty

The correspondent found Russian and Polish boys guarding supply dumps abandoned by the Germans. In them, the Red army found thousands of tons of sugar, shells, trainloads of flour, thousands of pairs of army boots, meat, steel, automobiles, wine and cloth. Covered wagons had been built to evacuate these supplies, which had been abandoned too.

Thousands of fat, unmilked cows roamed the fields, frantic wtih pain.

"The Russians took measures to save them," the correspondents said.

There were thousands of overfed horses, and thousands of freight cars loaded with military equipment, munitions, foods, medicines, wine and leather great coats.

Union Kicks On Army, Navy Bands Cited

By the Associated Press

Instances of protests by the American Federation of Musicians against Army and Navy band concerts were cited yesterday in congressional consideration of legislation to curtail the music unions powers.

Representatives of the services testified, however, that these objections usually were in "borderline" cases, where the union local contended a service band program competed with local musicians.

Threatened Reprisals

Col. E. M. Kirby of the Army Radio Service, said a local union protested the appearance of a service band at one of the early Army-Navy "E awards," and threatened reprisals if the program was broadcast. But, he added, the Army held that such a program was a military function. Kirby did not say what action, if any, the union took.

The Army and Navy officials detailed their musical operations during House Interstate Commerce Committee consideration of legislation to curb the activities of James C. Petrillo, president of the musicians' union.

Asserting that the services operate under regulations against competing with local civilian musicians, they said the bands are permitted to appear at patriotic and noncommercial functions.

Knows of No Protest

Capt. William F. Loventhal, in charge of the Navy Band, said these service musicians had been broadcasting for 20 years, "and to my knowledge there has been no protest from the union."

Chairman Lea (D., Calif.) predicted committee approval of the legislation, perhaps unanimously.

Moreover, Lea announced he intends to suggest to the committee that fines and imprisonment be written into the bill as penalty for any person interfering with radio broadcasts by educational institutions. The Senate passed a milder bill.

Faces Work Draft

Vivien Leigh Fights Effort To Bar Acting

VIVIEN LEIGH

London, Feb. 23 (AP).—Vivien Leigh, who faces the possibility of being drafted into a war factory if she doesn't act, protested in court today that Hollywood Producer David Selznick was attempting to prevent her from appearing in a London stage play because she would not sign another contract with him.

The 31-year-old "Scarlet O'Hara" of "Gone With the Wind" pointed out that she was subject to British national service regulations. Her activities with ENSA—British equivalent of the American USO—were considered in the national interest, she said.

Selznick, through his counsel, Sir Walter Monckton, likened a screen actress such as Miss Leigh to an "exotic plant" which must be exposed wisely, and he petitioned for an injunction to prevent her from appearing in the play "The Skin of Our Teeth," which her husband, Laurence Olivier, is producing next month. The play, by Thornton Wilder, first appeared on Broadway, starring Tallulah Bankhead.

Selznick claimed the right under a contract signed in 1939 to decide what roles Miss Leigh might accept.

Canada Seems Disinclined To Buy Canol

Ottawa, Feb. 23 (AP).—The Canadian government will have an option to buy the Canadian oil development in the northwest territories when the United States Army is through with it but, so far as can be learned, the government has no plans to do so. (A Washington dispatch today said the Army was about to close down the project.)

The 134-million-dollar project includes oil wells at Fort Norman and pipelines and a refinery at Whitehorse, Yukon.

The agreement covering disposition of the project when the war ends or when it is no longer useful for war purposes provides for a joint appraisal of its commercial value by representatives of the two governments.

After the appraisal it is t obe offered for sale at the appraised value, first to the Canadian government. If the Canadian government does not buy it is to be offered in the open market.

If there are no buyers in the open market the problem is to be referred to the Canada-United States joint defense board for a report.

Army Prepares Write-Off

By the Associated Press

The Army is about ready to close down its Canadian oil development and write off much of the $134,000,000 investment there as a strategic war expenditure, informed congressional sources said today.

A decline in the needs for petroleum supplies in Alaska probably will be given as the immediate reason for abandoning the development. The committee has formally criticized the project as a waste of money and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes told Congress last year it "ought to be junked now."

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell once told Congress that the Canol project had been undertaken as a desperate strategic move "when our backs were to the wall" with the Japanese invasion of the Aleutians.

Committee Votes Oyster Measures

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—Bills which would make the liquid gallon the standard measure for shucked oysters and recodify without change existing oyster laws bore the approval of the Senate's Chesapeake Bay and tributaries committee today.

By a unanimous vote, the committee approved the liquid gallon to replace the present oyster gallon cup—the basis for shuckers' pay—which is a nine-point container in "consideration of the quantity of water contained in shucked oysters."

The committee also unanimously approved the recodifying bill which summarizes and clarifies all existing Maryland laws dealing with oysters.

Lloyd George 'Unchanged'

London, Feb. 23 (AP).—The condition of Earl David Lloyd George was described late today as unchanged for the second straight day following announcement of his serious illness. The report from his bedside said he sat up for "a very short period today and is quite cheerful."

Hotel Bathtub Deaths Linked With Convict

Chicago, Feb. 23 (AP).—Chief of Detectives Walter Storms declared today that "a definite link" had been uncovered between similar hotel bathtub deaths of women in Chicago and New Orleans.

Medley

He said at a press conference that evidence found by detectives connected an escaped Michigan convict, identified as Joseph Medley, 43, alias J. H. Gardner, with both deaths.

Medley in 1922 worked in Chicago as an office clerk.

The name "D. J. Stafford" and the Hazel ave. address were signed to a register card in the De Soto Hotel, New Orleans, for a room in which the nude body of Miss Laura Fischer, 28, a New York textile worker, was found in a partly filled bathtub Christmas Eve.

Storms said Medley, who was serving 30 to 60 years in Michigan for armed robbery when he escaped November 27, was linked to the similar death in Chicago of Mrs. Blance Zimmerman, 38, telephone operator, by five witnesses.

These witnesses, Storms continued, "positively identified" pictures of Medley as the man who rented room 1001 in the Atlantic Hotel, Chicago, in which Mrs. Zimmerman's nude body was found in a bathtub February 17. The registration here was in the name of a man who gave a Dallas, Tex., address which police said they found to be false.

Police said Medley's picture and fingerprints had been sent to New Orleans.

Mead's Group To Investigate Labor Misuse

By James E. Chinn

Aroused by reports of a critical manpower shortage in th eheart of the Nation's industrial area, the Senate War Investigating Committee arranged yesterday to go to Detroit Thursday to find out if full utilization is beinw made of available labor.

Reports from committee investigators who have been in the Detroit field for several weekc, according to Chairman James M. Mead (D., N. Y.) indicate that the tight labor market may be due to:

1. Labor "hoarding" by plants where Government contracts have been cut back.

2. Lack of close cooperation between industry, labor and Federal agencies dealing with the manpower problem.

Mead said one report showed that 5000 warworkers in the integrated Detroit area are drawing unemployment compensation while defense plants there were literally screaming for more help.

"That, to me, is an incomprehensible situation," he declared. "There can be only one explanation—the failure of labor, industry and the United States Employment Service and other Federal agencies to work together more closely in putting the unemployed to work."

Plants Hoard Workers

Reports also have been received by the committee, Mead said, that in some plants where work has slackened temporarily, labor is being "hoarded"—that men and women whose services are not immediately needed are allowed to "gold brick" on the job to prevent a manpower shortage when around the clock production is resumed.

"A condition of this kiind would not be serious in a few cases," he declared, "but when hundreds of plants all over the country do the same thing, at the same time, a labor shortage is inevitable. This country has sufficient manpower right now to produce everything it needs if labor is fully utilized and properly distributed."

No Check Kept

Mead said another report indicated that a serious effort is not made to keep a close check on employes who leave plants that close so they can be funneled without delay into other plants where help is needed.

In the case of one plant that shutdown and released 500 workers, he pointed out, committee investigators were unable to find out what happened to them, and the assumption is they drifted back to school, or to the farms from whence they came.

The Detroit investigation will be climaxed with a serise of public hearings there, Mead said, at which labor, industria and civic leaders, are to be called before the committee to describe conditions they have observed, and offer suggestions for getting 100 per cent service out of manpower already in the area.

Capital Hiking Club Trip

The Capital Hiking Club, under the direction of Henry Neuwiller, will meet tomorrow at 10 a. m. at 34th and M sts. nw. for a 7-mile hike from Key Bridge to Gulf Run.

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Saturday, February 24, 1945

Rankin-Hook Affair

The profanity and fisticuffs which threw the House of Representatives into an uproar on Thursday cannot be dismissed as a sudden outburst of temper. Blows are not uncommon in the House when a member feels that he has been insulted. What sets this shameful encounter apart from many others is that it springs from a long-standing bitterness between the extreme right-wingers and left-wingers in the House. So acute is the tension that only a spark is needed to set off explosive epithets that are likely to be followed by swinging fists.

That is a dangerous situation to exist in any legislative body, particularly one exemplifying the principles of democracy. Members need to cultivate extraordinary restraint and scrupulously to avoid the kind of insults that, in periods of less tension, are customarily bandied about with comparatively little harm. The Hook-Rankin incident was smoothed over yesterday, with an apology from Mr. Hook and something approaching a gesture of respect for the House and its rules from Mr. Rankin. This particular fracas is closed, but every member of the House must realize that fights will be the order of the day unless special precautions are taken to restrain tongues and tempers.

It is useless to attempt to assign the blame for this ugly affair. Representative Rankin accused his fellow member of being "mixed up with" the Communist Party. Hook denies the House reporter's statement that he replied with profanity, but even if we accept his own version—that he called Rankin "a dirty liar"—it is bad enough. Rankin alone appears to have been guilty of resorting to blows. Both men have brought contempt upon themselves. That alone is not serious. What is serious is the damage they have done to the cause of representative government in this critical period. For the spirit of democracy which we are trying to cultivate as a great world force for peace and human betterment simply cannot exist in a barrage of hateful epithets and blows.

Wages And Living Costs

The report of the WLB's public members on wages and living costs riddles the argument of the AFL and the CIO that the "Little Steel" formula should be scrapped in order that wages may be adjusted to rises in living costs. The assumption that workers have been badly "squeezed" between stabilized wages and soaring prices of necessities does not square with the facts. Between January, 1941, and October, 1944, average gross weekly earnings increased 76.3 per cent; average gross hourly earnings (which allow for overtime) rose 50.9 per cent; average straight time hourly earnings, 43.9 per cent and straight time hourly earnings, adjusted for inter-industry shifts, 36.7 per cent.

Assuming, as the WLB does, that the overall average increase in living costs for the period approximated 30 per cent, it appears that the incomes of industrial wage earners on the average have gone upward faster than living costs. To be sure, basic wage rates have increased less than 20 per cent during that same period. But to the worker it is what he earns, not what a particular task pays by the hour that is the measure of his economic status and his ability to cope with rising living costs.

The labor members of the WLB, who dissent from the findings of the public members, resent the use of adjusted straight time hourly earnings as a means of appraising changes in wage standards. It is, notwithstanding, a fair measuring rod by which to test the reasonableness of demands for increases in basic wage rates. To arrive at the adjusted estimates, the WLB corrected straight-time hourly earnings to take account of shifts in the relative number of workers employed in various industries. The resultant estimated increase of 36.7 per cent in average straight-time hourly earnings has been much greater than the wartime increase in wage rate schedules for various reasons, such as greater concentration of production of an industry in higher wage areas, rapid promotions, merit increases, increases in earnings under piece-rate and incentive-pay systems, premiums for work on late shifts, etc. In short, all sorts of devices have provided substantial increases in earnings during the war and will, as the WLB report notes, "undoubtedly continue to do so as long as the manpower supply is limited."

Statistical disproof of the need for wage increases to compensate for higher living costs will not, however, silence the clamor. Already the attack has shifted to another quarter, the CIO members of the WLB making it plain that they regard immediate increases in basic wage rates as a form of insurance against drastic reduction in earnings on the cessation of hostilities in Europe. To that argument the public members reply: "To change the 'Little Steel' formula now because of the risk of future wage losses, would subject all our citizens, and particularly wage earners and the lower salaried employes, to other and still great risks. The change proposed would fairly rapidly bring about a new round of general wage increases throughout American industry. The resulting pressure upon prices would be so formidable as to jeopardize the whole wartime stabilization program."

In respect to substandard wages, the public members make various recommendations that will certainly give rise to discussion and controversy. But in our opinion any unprejudiced reader of their report will conclude that they have erected powerful defenses against efforts to overthrow the "Little Steel" formula.

Recognition Policy

From Mexico city—Friday

It is already apparent in Mexico City that there will have to be some straight and concerted thinking on a recognition policy Our own policy in this respect is inchoate. Argentina is the outstanding example of that. In June, 1943, the last vestige of democratic government in Buenos Aires dissolved when what has become known as the colonels' clique seized power. We recognized this government without a murmur. However, six months later when the colonels fell out and Farrell took the place of Ramirez, we withheld recognition.

Another illustration of our indecision is afforded by Bolivia. Here the so-called majors' lodge installed itself in power with the aid of a nazified group called the MNR. We withheld recognition for six months and then extended it after the new regime had done some window dressing. After recognition the regime tore off the facade and restored those very elements which had been responsible for our nonrecognition. El Salvador is the latest case inviting attention to the recognition problem. After prettying up a coup d'etat with a one-candidate election, it finds itself endowed with recognition during the Mexico City conference, though it had courted recognition in vain since last October.

It is clear that indecision and opportunism of this nature is not earning this country any dividends south of the Rio Grande. Doubtless, the justification could be sustained that what is needed is not a United States but a continental policy. That has been the view of such apostles of good neighborliness as Mr. Sumner Welles. Specifically he feels that in place of the backing and filling which we have done in the war years we ought to take the lead in advocating an agreement providing for automatic recognition of new regimes. Such a view, to be sure, has friends in Mexico City, but it is not so widespread among the Latin-American republics as is generally supposed. There are spokesmen at the conference capital for a recognition test to be applied by the American nations acting in common, and all that is agreed upon is that a continental policy on recognition is overdue.

The proponents of automatic recognition hark back for authority to what is known as the Eshtrada doctrine. This doctrine which was enunciated in 1934 is named after General Estrada of Mexico. It is commonly held even by experts on American affairs such as Sumner Welles and Hubert C. Herring that under the Estrada doctrine recognition would be automatic without regard to approval or disapproval of new governments. Such an interpretation of this doctrine finds no support either in Mexico or in conference circles. The Estrada doctrine did not deprive Mexico of the right to withhold recognition whenever the foreign policy of any government was deemed unfavorable to Mexico's interests. Indeed, Dr. Padilla, present holder of Estrada's position as foreign minister, is understood to hold that his country's nonrecognition of both Argentina and Spain could be brought within the four corners of the Estrada doctrine. Moreover, the Estrada doctrine was intended solely as a Mexican policy for application to Mexico's relations with the Central American republics 10 years ago.

These misunderstandings add argument for a continental doctrine that will be clear and unmistakable. That is even more important than a decision whether recognition should be automatic or made dependent upon tests. A common policy to be enforced at regular meetings of foreign ministers of this continent is the only way to maintain the new regional system we are seeking to create within the framework of world organization.

Turkey Declares War

So far as the military situation in Europe is concerned, Turkey's declaration of war against Germany will make little if any difference. It might have made a difference if this action had been taken a year ago or two years ago for then, with Germany still powerful in the Balkans and the Aegean, Turkey could have served as a valuable base from which to take the war to the enemy.

For reasons best known to her leaders, Turkey did not declare war on the Axis although she did, on August 2, break off diplomatic and commercial relations with those powers. In fairness to the Ankara regime, moreover, it must be said that the present action was not the result of any cynical desire to jump on the Allied bandwagon because the latter was evidently moving rapidly on the path to victory. Had Allied pressure been lacking, it is probable that Turkey would have been content with her status as a nonbelligerent ally of Great Britain. It was a rather pointed reminder by the "Big Three" that only those nations which are at war with the Axis on or before March 1 will be invited to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, that forced Turkey's hand as it has forced the hands of other nations.

The sudden influx of new members into the ranks of the United Nations thus has more to do with the organization of peace than with the winning of a war now approaching its great climax. The purpose of opening the door to last-minute converts to the Allied cause (others will certainly follow Turkey's example) is to make the San Francisco meeting as representative of the community of nations as possible. In this particular "Big Three" pressure is meeting with real success.

Legislative Juggling

Senator Murray has every right to be angry over the Vice President's reference of his bill for a Missouri Valley Authority to the Commerce Committee. He had requested that it be referred to the Agriculture Committee, and such requests by sponsors of legislation are customarily granted. Moreover, an earlier version of the bill, introduced in the last session of Congress, went to the Agriculture Committee as a matter of course. The proposed MVA is patterned very closely upon the existing Tennessee Valley Authority, the affairs of which, from its inception, were handled by the Agriculture Committee. And, finally, what is most important of all, Senator Murray's bill is very largely agricultural in its implications. It is concerned with problems of soil conservation, irrigation and reforestation even more than with flood control and generation of power.

There is much more involved in this than an ordinary question of committee jurisdiction. The chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator Bailey, has disclosed himself as an opponent of the valley development idea—or at least as one inclined narrowly to circumscribe the authority of a valley development agency. Senator Murray has abundant reason to fear that his measure will have unfriendly treatment if it is left in Senator Bailey's hands. Indeed, it is quite likely to endure an extremely long confinement and to emerge still-born. The suspicion is inescapable that Senator Bailey wanted jurisdiction over it for precisely this purpose. Vice President Truman's accession to his wish is, to say the least, extremely curious. We hope that the Senate will support Mr. Murray's demand that the legislation be transferred to the Agriculture Committee where it belongs.

Facing Hunger

In one of his speeches, Field Marshal Hermann Goering (now singularly silent) assured the German people that they would continue to be fed even if it meant that the peoples of occupied Europe would go hungry. But that was in the days when a very large part of that continent was still in German hands. Since then the Third Reich has been cut off from the food resources of the Ukraine, France, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Belgium and a very large part of Poland. She has lost the surplus food-producing area of East Prussia. And, to make an already bad situation very much worse, Allied bombing has destroyed some of Germany's stored up food reserves.

Thus, for the first time since the war began, Germany is threatened with a situation similar to that which hastened her collapse in the last war. Hunger paralysis does not yet appear to be imminent, but the Nazi authorities have found it necessary to impose a drastic 12½ per cent cut in food rations. In explaining this action the Berlin radio is quoted as saying that it is an "emergency measure to help create reserves and provide a better basis on which rations can be worked out for the new period beginning in April." But even if this statement could be taken at its face value it would still be an admission that Germany's food reserves have declined. With the Russian army driving deeper into Silesia and Brandenburg and with the American, British and Canadian forces again on the offensive in the west, the prospect is that Germany's food picture will get progressively worse regardless of the Draconian measures the Nazis may take to halt this process of disintegration. And the food picture is only one of many aspects of German life which point to the decay of Germany's might and to ultimate collapse.

MOON OVER BEAR-CLAW

The moon came up back of Bear-Claw Mountain—
The pale moon looked like a white-faced calf—
Old Bear-Claw reached out his middle finger
And split that calf-faced moon in half.

One ear stuck up to the left of the finger
And one ear showed itself to the right—
Black was the shadow laid down by old Bear-Claw,
Weird were the beams from the split moon's light.

A dog in the valley howled from the meadow,
A dog in the uplands answered from a hill,
A screech owl shivered the lurking shadows
With raucous laughter and then was still.

The great bear crept through the lonely shadows,
Fear caught at the heart and slowed its pace,
Till the calf-moon leaped from the clutching finger
And washed all the dark from each shadowed place.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

A Tactical Squadron

Headquarters, Twenty-ninth Tactical Air Command, in Holland.

WIND BLOWS ACROSS the field, and the gray sky seems pulled down tight to the horizon, yet P-47 fighter bombers take off from the airstrip that bisects a sea of mud. The squadron, part of this Tactical Air Command, has waited all morning for minimum visibility in order to go out and get another crack at a railway bridge near Neuss which, for two days, they have been trying to knock out.

These fliers are constantly slugging bridges, railway trains, highways and other targets in advance of the American Ninth Army. It is a never-ending cycle of danger.

The worst thing about the danger is its impersonal quality. The P-47 pilots these days rarely see any enemy fighters, but the anti-aircraft fire in the Roer and Rhine Valleys is persistently heavy and the pattern of the flak is constantly shifting. Losses among pilots, who do over 90 missions in the course of a tour of duty, are heavy. Their scores do not show up in the number of German fighters shot down, but in the number of locomotives and bridges destroyed.

COL. HAROLD N. HOLT, 28-year-old commanding officer of one of the fighter-bomber groups I visited, feels that the public back home doesn't appreciate or understand the job our Tactical Air Forces are doing. A veteran of 137 missions, he was a rug salesman in Philadelphia before the war. He calls his plane Magic Carpet, and it certainly has been that for him, pulling him out of more than one tight spot since the first days of the Normandy invasion.

Holt's complaint is that the public thinks of the Air Forces almost entirely in terms of plane-to-plane combat with the enemy, and rates pilots on the number of enemy fighters shot down. They fail to understand what it means to dive-bomb a target with heavy flak bursting all around.

What is even harder to understand, it seems to me, is the utter boredom of waiting out weather through a rainy, foggy, snowy winter. Pilots sit around in draughty, dimly lighted tents, talking or playing cards against a background of incessant radio. When rare good days come, they work round the clock.

One such day has occurred while I've been visiting this command. Holt's group flew three missions that day, in beautiful, clear weather. The entire command flew 553 sorties for what may have been a record for the Ninth Air Force and was certainly a record for this command. The score rolled up on that good day was impressive. It included the destruction of 50 locomotives, 187 railroad cars, two railway bridges and 53 cuts made in rail lines.

What the Twenty-ninth has achieved is part of the war's greatest aerial offensive, with American and RAF bombers dropping thousands of tons of bombs on the battered Reich. The work of the heavy bombers in the strategic air forces inevitably seems more remote from the war than that of the tactical pilots so close to the battle lines. Here, ground and air forces work together on an immediate common objective, which is to knock out the enemy in a fixed area.

EVERY MORNING Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent, commander of the Twenty-ninth TAC, meets with ground-force officers to discuss operations for the coming 24 hours. They go over the targets to be hit from the air and set up priority ratings based on the order of the targets' importance.

Nugent, 42-year-old West Pointer, has worked out an ingenious plan for improving the understanding between ground and Air Forces. Each week, five of his pilots are selected to go up to the front with the ground forces for a week, and five men from the ground forces go to fighter-bomber bases. When they go back to their respective units, they have a new understanding of the dangers and hardships faced by their opposite numbers.

Tactical bombing is a never-ceasing process. The destruction across the Rhine is undoubtedly widespread. However, the men here know how thorough is German organization for the repair of the damage. Ten minutes after bombs severed a main rail line, a reconnaissance plane found German repair crews at work on the site. Major targets must be hit over and over again.

With the coming of spring and better weather, overwhelming air attacks will be thrown against the Reich. Then progressive deterioration will make repairs almost impossible. That is why here, where they try to guard against false optimism, you can begin to detect signs of something like hope that the end of this weary war in Europe may not be too many months away.

Great Offensive

By Barnet Nover

Is The Big Push Really On?

ACCORDING to the Germans, General Eisenhower's long-awaited offensive toward the Rhine and the Ruhr is now on.

This may and may not be the case. The Germans are not averse to raising Allied hopes only to have those hopes shattered when subsequent events fail to come up to expectations.

But if Allied operations in the west at this time are not, as they may very well be, the opening phase of the final battle of the Western Front they are certainly preliminary to that phase.

AT HIS PRESS conference the other day, Secretary Stimson revealed that Allied strength in the west has been greatly strengthened during past months by the arrival of new United States divisions.

At the same time there is evidence that because of unreplaced battle losses and diversion of forces from west to east, Field Marshal von Rundstedt's strength is now less than 60 divisions.

Thus we possess greater numerical superiority on the Western Front than at any time since D-Day. And what is of great additional importance, improved weather has enabled Allied air power to operate more frequently and in greater force than at any time in months.

THIS IS BORNE OUT in the unprecedentedly heavy aerial assault carried out by Allied planes on German targets, particularly communications, during the past week.

On Thursday, for instance, more than 6000 aircraft based on Britain, the Low Countries, France and Italy carried out 11,000 sorties and dropped the staggering total of 14,000 tons of high explosives on the Reich.

This aerial offensive has a bearing not only on developments taking place on the Western Front but also supports the Russian drive from the east. The more German communications are snarled, the less the Germans will be in a position to capitalize the possession of interior lines.

The purpose is, so far as Germany is concerned, to isolate the Western Front from the Eastern Front and both fronts from their industrial bases inside the Reich. If that aim is achieved, the Allies will have the advantage of a completely coordinated strategy while the enemy will be faced with the necessity of fighting a series of separate wars, in each instance with forces inferior both in manpower and fire power to the Allied forces opposing them.

UNTIL EISENHOWER'S offensive really attains momentum, however, the major threat to the Reich will remain the threat from the east.

In an order of the day, Marshal Stalin has announced that during the first 40 days of the Russian offensive, 1,500,000 Germans have been killed or captured. "Full victory is near," he insists. It will certainly be very much nearer if the present Russian drive across the Neisse and the Oder coincides with increased American-British-Canadian pressure in the direction of the Rhine and the Ruhr.

ON FRIDAY morning, February 23, a 3½-hour artillery barrage by the American Ninth Army was laid down in the Linnich area. According to the Germans, American forces crossed the Roer north and south of that town.

In the meantime, General Patton's Third Army continued its advance in the Moselle Valley while the Canadian First Army pressed on toward Calcar.

These advances indicate that the period of relative stalemate that followed the elimination of the Ardennes bulge is over. Our forces are definitely on the move again.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that German resistance remains stiff all along the line. Apparently reports from some sectors of the Western Front that German troops were giving themselves up in great numbers were exaggerated. Nothing of the sort is happening. So rumors of an early German collapse must be set down as wishful thinking.

The same is true of the reports of an impending collapse of the German home front. There is no reason to doubt that Germany is suffering acutely from mounting difficulties—food shortages, breakdown in transportation, lack of manpower and a growing feeling of hopelessness.

These factors will undoubtedly contribute to the final debacle, but they do not alone add up to a collapse. That, when it comes, will occur first of all on the fighting fronts. But on the fighting fronts there are as yet no signs of it.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Potomac Valley Plan

The people of the District of Columbia and neighboring States should know the truth about the Army Engineers' plan to construct hydro-electric dams on the Potomac River.

A report on this proposed project appearing in The Post for February 16 says there will be saving in flood damage. The construction of large downstream dams for flood control is like closing the barn door after the horse is out. The place to check floods is on the upper slopes, on farmlands and along the little water courses. Contour plowing, strip cropping and prevention of over grazing will go far to reduce floods, and it has the added important advantages of preventing soil erosion and silting of rivers.

The report speaks of "pollution abatement." Let it be understood that the Army Engineers are not intending to build any of the much-needed sewage treatment plants. Sewage now polluting the Potomac and tributaries will continue to pour into them. What the Engineers mean by "pollution abatement" is that the large bodies of water created by the dams will dilute the sewage.

Another benefit spoken of in the report is hydro-electric power. First, there is no need for this great additional supply of electric power here. Existing steam plants together with the hydro-electric plants on the Susquehanna River are adequately caring for the entire area from New York to Washington, even in wartime, and they have facilities for installing new generators whenever the need arises. Secondly, the surplus of power in the Washington area will open the way for the Capital City to become a manufacturing center. If Washington is to be the beautiful city that it is intended to be, manufacturing can have no place here.

One of the great injuries to existing features of the Potomac Valley by dam construction would be the flooding out of the historic Chesapeake and Ohio Canal now enjoyed by thousands annually for recreation. This detrimental phase of the project is only alluded to in the report, and is trickily obscured in the text. The people should know that miles of the picturesque canal now used by the Park Service for weekend barge trips, by canoeists, and the towpath by hikers, will be inundated. The recreational possibilities of the canal and the wild woodlands that border it have hardly been touched as yet, and only await the appropriation of comparatively small funds for their development.

Steep slopes and cliffs bordering the lake formed by the proposed dam at Chain Bridge probably would prevent the establishment of "bathing sites," although the Engineers list such sites as one advantage.

Further along, the report says, "Anxiety over the project's possible detraction from scenic attractions and historic landmarks were allayed by an engineer's report that special consideration had been given all cases." Let it be known now, that no engineer's report has allayed any such anxiety. To fill the scenic gorge with water and to flood the canal cannot be remedied by "special consideration." Only the defeat by an informed public of the whole wasteful project can prevent this desecration.

The Potomac project is only one of many such schemes now being put into blueprint stage for post-war work. Why is America thus plagued? Is it because during recent years our universities have been turning out more engineers than the country can use? Like a horde of locusts, these engineers have descended upon the country with schemes for changing the whole face of the land. The cost of many of their plans would run into hundreds of millions of dollars each. The American people, now burdened with the staggering expense of war, must not be forced to accept and pay for what they do not need and do not want. This is a problem to be faced by the nation as a whole.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER,
Executive Secretary,
Nat'l Parks Assn.
Washington, Feb. 16.

Terror Bombing

The Associated Press announced on February 17 that the Allied air command has decided to inflict deliberate and ruthless terror bombing on the thickly populated residential districts of Germany. How many Americans realize the full significance of this announcement? It means that our commanders have determined to murder defenseless noncombatants, a procedure that violates God's law as well as the ethics of warfare hitherto accepted by all civilized nations. It means that young Americans are to be forced to become criminals of the same type as those we electrocute or hang in the United States. It means that our military leaders have adopted a policy that will be a blot on American civilization as long as history is honestly written.

To say that this procedure is justifiable as retaliation for Nazi robot bombing is the same as saying that if a man murdered my brother I could murder his child in revenge. To say that it is permissible because it will hasten the end of the war is the same as saying that any deed of violence is lawful if it will promote a nation's chances of victory, the very principle that the Nazis invoked when they seized Belgium and Holland. Our country was horrified and enraged when the Japanese executed captured American fliers. Now our country has been put in the same category with Japan.

Let us hope that every decent American will protest against this criminal procedure of our air commanders. How can we expect God's blessing on our arms and on our country if we flaunt His law by deliberately murdering defenseless women and children of whatever nation?

REV. FRANCIS J. CONNELL,
C.SS.R., S.T.D.
Associate Professor of Moral Theology, Catholic University of America.
Washington, Feb. 19.

Czech Nation

By Paul Winkler

Local Autonomy

PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES of Czechoslovakia has announced his early return to that country, together with some of his ministers. The temporary seat of government will be Kosice, in Slovakia, where governmental delegate Frantisek Nemec arrived February 1 to prepare for the establishment there of the governmental offices.

The return of the government to Czechoslovakia will be accompanied by its complete renovation. The machinery for the rebuilding of a Czech authority has already been established by decrees issued by the government in exile. The first step will be local elections to set up district and regional "national committees," which have already been started in the liberated sections of the country. National elections, of course, cannot be held until the whole territory has been freed.

A provisional national assembly will then be elected from the members of the local national committees. This will replace the State Council which existed in exile, the closest approach to a parliament which the Czech government possessed while it was in London. This council, which had about 40 members, was solely advisory in its functions. It was appointed directly by President Benes, who chose half of its members from former parliamentarians and half from representative Czechslovaks who were outstanding for their competence in one field or another. These men will already be out of office when the government returns to the national territory, reentering the country simply as private citizens.

President Benes will name a new cabinet soon after his arrival in Kosice, taking into his government leaders of the internal resistance to the Germans under the occupation.

Plans for Autonomy

Although the Czech government will thus be a new creation, whose acts in many fields can hardly be predicted in advance, one tendency seems certain to be borne out: much greater autonomy will be granted to the constituent parts of the nation than before, which in the last analysis is expected to strengthen, not loosen, the ties binding the various peoples of Czechoslovakia to the common nation. Vaclav Nosek, vice president of the State Council, predicted recently that in the future Ruthenian officials will administer Ruthenia, Slovak officials Slovakia and Czech officials Bohemia and Moravia. All will unite on equal terms in the central administration.

In prewar Czechoslovakia, the Czechs tended to hold the majority of official jobs in all parts of the republic for a number of reasons. One was that after the downfall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy in 1918, there were more Austrian - trained Czech civil servants available than there were of other groups in the new state of Czechoslovakia. Another was that there was a generally higher level of education in the Czech part of the country. But the disproportion of Czech officials in the government created some friction and the intent now is to avoid this error of the past, even at the expense of a somewhat lower level of official competence in some parts of the less-developed sections of the country.

The move toward provincial autonomy will also be promoted by the system of setting up locally elected national committees, for that will contribute at once to the decentralization of government in Czechoslovakia. An excessive tendency to centralization in the prewar republic was probably due chiefly to two causes: A sort of Jacobin zeal on the part of the founders of the new nation to create a unified national spirit in the shortest possible time and a Czech tendency to systemization. Although the intentions of the national leaders were of the best, their methods occasionally roused resentment.

Central Control

Thus in the prewar republic, though the principle of provincial self-administration was admitted, the government of Prague nevertheless exercised close supervision over the provinces. The provincial governors, who were appointed by the central administration, had great power over the local governmental bodies. One-third of the members of the provincial Diets were appointed directly by the central government. Its agents, the provincial governors, then called the meetings of the Diets as well as those of their committees, prepared their calendars, presided over them and in general directed all their activities.

Dr. Benes has advocated greater self-government for the provinces for many years. The decree calling for local elections of national committees reflects his ideas. It provides for full control of local administration by these regional committees and will no doubt serve as the inspiration for the permanent legislation which will be enacted by the national legislature once it has been re-created.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Meritorious Awards Urged for 30 Years Service

DIARY NOOTES: The next congressional fight on bureaucracy will center around the revival of the Walter-Logan bill which would greatly restrict the powers of the Government's administrative agencies. A dozen bills already have been introduced on the general subject and hearings are slated to be held soon. . . . The National Federation of Federal Employes has urged the President to direct Federal agencies to present meritorious awards to all employes who have served 30 years. Some agencies already do it but the practice should be Government-wide. . . . Bureau of Engraving and Printing had to hire 200 new employes when it stepped up production of war bond books from 600,000 to a million daily. Production per man at the bureau is now greater than it was before the war despite the fact that 700 experienced men are in the military and several thousand new employes are on the rolls.

KLUTTZ

In War's Office of Engineers, the construction division is about overwhelmed with work on the new munitions and hospital programs. Overtime work is a must. The other day this sign was put up in the division: "Anyone who ASKS for combat duty is a coward." . . . The OPA received this letter from a merchant: "I just don't see how ceiling prices help the war effort. I have posted our prices on the ceiling but it's awfully hard on the customers. They can't read them standing on the floor and I don't have no ladder high enough." . . . A wide-awake young man recently applied to the Bureau of Mines for a job as a mineralogist. He was 14, but his doctor said his mental age was 18, the minimum age for appointment. He was qualified, he said, by exhibiting a collection of stones he had picked up the country-over.

REFRESHING: It certainly is to hear an able and sincere member of Congress say nice things about a Federal agency, and a Republican to boot. Representative Keefe of Wisconsin told the House it was amazing to him that the Treasury had been able to attract and keep men of such outstanding character and ability. "I have nothing but praise," he said, "for the manner in which the functions of this great department have been carried on . . . from the Secretary down, the duties of this department have been met in a manner that should challenge the admiration of the people of this country, regardless of political affiliation." Keefe had just finished sitting through a month of appropriation hearings during which every function of the department was investigated.

AWARDS: Six Interior employes here were given cash awards yesterday for worthy suggestions by Secretary Ickes. They are: John H. Swope, $150, for improving mapmaking; Maurice Shelton, $100, for a labor-saving device in the Bureau of Mines laboratory at College Park; Rose M. Beall, $50, for preventing deterioration of public lands index cards; Gaetano Viglione, $50; Harry Kolin, $20, and Dorothea Leighton, $10 . . . The Bureau of Narcotics hasn't purchased an official car in 10 years, yet it has autos to spare. It has 156 in use, all seized from narcotic offenders. Last year alone it turned 51 over to other Federal agencies and it has 106 awaiting disposal . . . The President has asked Congress for a $60,000 appropriation for the State Department to obtain evidence against Axis war criminals. That's one item that'll go through in a breeze.

QUOTES: From a boarding house operator: "So the Government people are going to get a pay raise. Well, it's about time I raised my prices, too." . . . Representative Fulton, Pennsylvania Republican, who was serving overseas in the military when he was elected to Congress, had this to say in his maiden speech: "May I point out to the Congress and the various Government departmen ts that members of the armed forces feel that it is not too much to ask a Government employe to do a full day's work for a full day's pay." . . . From a Pentagon major: "The cost of living here has hit the military people, too. Why shouldn't we get more money along with the civilians? After all, we do civilian work.

Senator Langer has introduced a bill that would excuse Federal workers from jury service in the Federal courts . . . Charles T. Doubs who was fired as New York regional director of the National Labor Relations board, will appeal to the Civil Service Commission . . . Chairman Welsh Pogue of the Civil Aeronautics Board, gave his 325 employes a noff-the-record account of the international air meeting at Chicago . . . Representatives Vursell and Dworshak charge the War Department with being the greatest hoarder and waster of labor . . . The rehabilitation functions of the food division in Foreign Economic has been abolished . . . Jack Dawson, chief of FEA's Middle East Division, is en route to the Middle East as special FEA representive . . . Library of Congress employes Monday night will honor Archibald MacLeish whose now Assistant State Secretary. UFWA is arranging the party. Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Fleming will speak.

Md. House Gets Bill Outlawing 'Closed Shops'

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—A bill which would invalidate "closed shop" labor agreements in Maryland through a constitutional amendment—subject to the approval of the people at a referendum—was introduced in the House of Delegates today.

Its sponsor, Delegate Evans (D., Queen Anne's), said its primary intent was to enable employers to hire returned veterans without their having to join a union.

Some veterans, he said, wouldn't be able to raise the initiation fee "or $75 needed" to join some unions and thus would be barred from employment in closed shops.

The measure was almost certain to meet strong opposition from pro-labor delegates and unions, some House members predicting "it doesnt' have a chance of even reaching a referendum." Evans, however, said the prospects were good for its ultimate adoption.

Referendum Also Needed

The bill would provide that "the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or nonmembership in any labor union, or labor organization . . ."

It also would specify that "this clause shall not be construed to deny or abridge the right of employes by and through a labor organization or labor unions to bargain collectively with their employers."

The bill, if passed, would come to a referendum in November, 1946.

A three-fifths favorable vote in both Houses would be required for passage. The amendment would attach to the Bill of Rights, in the State Constitution.

The House also passed seven bills and sent them to the Governor for signature.

One of them would provide for the reemployment of war veterans in State and local public jobs. Another would extend to March 31, 1947, the base unemployment compensation benefit period for servicemen.

Archives Bill Voted

A Legislative Council bill providing for the transfer of papers, records and documents dated before 1788 from courthouses to the State Hall of Records for safe keeping, also was passed.

The Senate, meantime, passed no measures but received five new ones, the most important of which would authorize the Board of Public Works to float a $1,500,000 bond issue to finance purchase of a new ferry boat for the Chesapeake Bay system and provide additional terminal facilities.

Another would require the State Employes Standard Salary Board to approve increases in salary for County Welfare Board employes.

Besides the anti-closed shop bill, 17 others arrived in the House, among them one to create a Statewide dog control law.

Va. Roads Board Not to Use U. S. Funds for Plans

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—The State Highway Department has decided not to accept any of the funds allowed by the Federal Government for road planning purposes, but will withhold its share of the funds for postwar highway construction, James A. Anderson, commissioner, said today.

The program approved by Congress and the President in December provides a matching fund of 500 million dollars per year for each of the three fiscal years following the end of the war. However, the law contains a provision that States may have their proportionate share of an immediate allocation of 100 million dollars to cover surveys, plans and rights of way.

Anderson said he had notified the Public Roads Administration that Virginia has adequate money of its own on hand to cover the preparation of plans and surveys. Consequently, Virginia's share of the 100-million-dollar fund will be held until after the war. It is anticipated that Virginia will receive under the Federal aid program $8,796,000 per year in dollar for dollar matching funds during the three years following the end of hostilities.

Dentist Gets $5, Bonus for Bill Unpaid 43 Years

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—A Richmond dentist learned this week that reward really does come to "him who waits."

In 1902 he did a $5 dental job for a young Richmond girl.

"She wasn't satisfied with the work and neither was I. We agreed that she wouldn't pay me for the job," the dentist said today.

An envelope postmarked February 20, New York City, brought a letter and a check for $10 to the dentist.

"I have felt it was wrong of me not to pay you and I am at this late date doing so," the 1902 patient wrote. "The bill was for $5, but as money at the time it was incurred bought twice what it does today, I am sending a check for $10."

The dentist, who hadn't seen the woman for about 30 years, said he wants the $10 to go to a fund set up for the establishment of a clinic for preventive dental care.

County Museum Planned

Frederick, Md., Feb. 23.—Members of the Frederick County Historical Society plan to renovate and open in early summer a West Patrick st. residence as headquarters-museum for the association.

New University of Virginia Department Offers Advisory Counsel to Counties on Problems

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Helping Virginia counties with their problems is the function of a new and somewhat novel department of the University of Virginia's Bureau of Public Administration.

The bureua's county government clinic, which was set into operation January 1 of this year, claims no patent healing powers for ailing counties but plans to give a type of counsel combining learning of the book variety with common sense.

Dr. Wilson K. Doyle, formerly of the University of Alabama, director of the clinic, states that "we have no plan of improvement or reform to throw at the counties. We are simply going to try to find out what the problems of the counties are and then do our best to help them solve their own problems."

The past several weeks have been spent by DDr. Doyle and by Dr. Raymond Uhl, director of the bureau of public administration, in making direct contacts with the men who Administer the affairs of the counties.

At district meetings of the League of Virginia Counties held in Richmond, Roanoke and Orange, it was possible for Dr. Doyle and Dr. Uhl to confer with representatives of 88 of the 100 counties in the Commonwealth. About three-fourths of the counties are members of the league, but Dr. Uhl explains that the help of the county government clinic will not be restricted to these league members, and will extend, in its wholly advisory capacity, to all Virginia's counties.

Requests for assistance have already gone to the clinic. The county manager of Henrico has asked for a consultation regarding problems. From New Kent has come a request for detailed information as to how the adoption of the Denny School Commission would affect its finances. Warwick County wants advice on postwar planning. These are the kinds of requests Dr. Uhl and Dr. Doyle expect to receive time and again.

Most of DrD. Doyle's work will be in the field of public finance. He will help the counties solve the pressing problems of finances and taxation facing them. But other specialists will be added to the staff as the demands for help increase. A public health specialist or a police expert might be added should the need be regarded as sufficiently strong.

One of the new functions of the bureau or public administration, now that the clinic has been set up, will be to get out a publication called "Local Government Notes," to be mimeographed and mailed out regularly to county boards and executives. It wil linterpret acts of the State government in relation to counties.

Schools for county and city officials are also planned. They will probably be conducted at intervals during the year in fields in which local governments feel special instruction is needed.

Md. Measure Seeks State Dog Control

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—A bill to establish a uniform, Statewide dog control law will be introduced in the House, Delegate Royal H. Carlock (D., Montgomery), one of the sponsors, said today.

Dog pounds and ambulance service, humane disposition of unwanted dogs, and a standard licensing system will be provided for in the bill, Carlock said.

One-fourth of the funds, realized through license fees, will be retained by county treasurers, while the remaining 75 per cent will be set aside for enforcement of the law if enacted.

The bill, prepared by the State Board of Natural Resources, has the backing of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and the Izaak Walton League of Maryland, Carlock declared, adding it is being introduced at the request of State Game Warden E. Lee Lecompte.

Also sponsoring the bill are Delegates, William F. Stromeyer (D., Anne Arundel), W. Jerome Offutt (D., Frederick) and Leroy Pumphrey (D., Prince Georges), Carlock said.

Three Hurt as Bus Leaves Highway Near Wakefield

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Three persons were injured, one seriously, and several suffered slight shock early today when a Greyhound bus, bound for Richmond from Norfolk, ran off the highway in a driving rain 2 miles east of Wakefield.

The injured, reported at Lakeview Hospital in Suffolk, were Eugene Reid, Navy enlisted man stationed at Camp Bradford; Mrs. E. E. Hotchkiss, Norfolk, and Miss Patricia Miner, New York, N. Y.

J. C. Owens of Norfolk, driver of the bus, said his vehicle struck a soft shoulder and plunged into a swamp place along the road. He said visibility was very poor due to rain, and wet pavement added to the hazard. The bus did not overturn, he said.

Most seriously hurt was the sailor who suffered concussion and severe scalp lacerations. He was transferred from the Suffolk Hospital to the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, where his condition was regarded as serious.

Two 45,000-Ton FFlattops Ordered

Newport News, Va., Feb. 23 (AP). Award of contracts for two new 45,000-ton aircraft carriers by the Navy Department was announced this afternoon by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

The ships will bring to four the number of 45,000-ton flattops to be built at the yard. Two are already under construction, and one, the Midway, is to be launched the latter part of March.

The Navy advised the shipyard of the contract awards today.

The Norfolk Navy Yard was advised yesterday that the Navy has awarded contracts there for the construction of two 27,500-ton carriers of the Essex class.

County Man Fined In Assault on Boy

Clarence W. Hayes, 6505 Connecticut ave., Chevy Chase, Md., pleading guilty to an assault charge, yesterday was fined $45 for striking a 15-year-old Kensington, Md., boy in the face.

Heard before Trial Magistrate Albert E. Brault, the defendant testified he struck the boy because the latter had let air out of his car tires. Joseph Schwartzback, the boy, who said Hayes "socked him on the nose," denied Hayes' testimony.

Gilbert Henderson, Rockville, was fined $26 for reckless driving. He was acquitted of a "driving drunk" charge.

Unchivalrous Bill

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—If a measure pending in the Maryland General Assembly becomes law, milady will not be permitted to reply coyly "over 21," when the election registrar asks her age.

She will have to come out with the plain truth.

Members of the House Elections Committee said the specific age was suggested as a way to provide documentary proof for social security purposes.

Value Proved Of Fertilizer On Pastures

Blacksburg, Va., Feb. 24 (AP).—A profit of $2 for every $1 spent was described by agricultural officials here today as the experience of a farmer testing pasture improvement through the use of fertilizer.

Extension workers of Virginia Tech said an experiment conducted on the farm of M. H. Bowen, in Bland County, showed that for $420 invested in fertilizer for application on 84 acres there was a gain of more than $900 in value of beef over the value of cattle fed on a similar acreage not fertilized.

In 1939 Bowen divided 168 acres of pasture into two equal parts and applied 250 pounds per acre of 48 per cent (triple-super) hoshate to one lot. In making the division he sought to have soil tyes, soil acidity, and quality of sod equally represented in each area.

Each year the herd of beef cattle was divided equally as to quality and placed on each area according to carrying capacity. During the first four yers of the test, the fertilized part produced 10,200 pounds more beef than the unfertilized. At 9 cents a pound, this extra beef brought more than $900 as compared to $480 as the cost of the fertilizer.

The fertilized pasture carried an average of eight more head than the untreated area and all the cattle on the phosphated half were in better condition and showed more quality of finish.

Albemarle Budget Asks 10% Increase In Teachers' Pay

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 23 (Spl.).—Proposed budgets totaling $714,888.86 and covering expenditures for all functions of the county government for the fiscal year 1945-46 have been presented the Albemarle County board of supervisors.

Included in the proposals was the county executive's budget for the 12-month period, calling for estimated expenditures of $344,038.86, an increase of $5650 over that of $338,388.86 approved for the current year, and a school budget of $370,850.

The county school budget calls for an increase of $52,864.55 over the appropriation of $317,975.45 for the current school year, and would provide an increase of approximately 10 per cent in teacher salaries.

The budget calls for a 25-cent tax rate per $100 on property assessed at $13,875,316, expected to net the county $31,398.86. In addition the school budget provides for a $1.10 levy for school purposes, and there are road debt levies varying in the different districts.

Hero Home on Leave

Luray, Va., Feb. 23.—First Lieut. Benjamin Long is home on furlough from England after taking part in 35 bombing attacks on German targets. A B-17 Flying Fortress pilot, he has been awarded the Air Medal and five Oak Leaf Clusters. His brother, Capt. Reuben Long, is stationed in the Southwest Pacific.

Milk Group Elects

Frederick, Md., Feb. 23.—A. M. Mercer was elected president of the Frederick County Milk Producers' Association at the fourth annual meeting in Frederick.

Col. Fowler In New List Of Liberated

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 23 (Spl.).—Lieut. Col. Halstead C. Fowler, who has been a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of Bataan in April, 1942, was among the military personnel recently liberated in the Philippines, a War Department telegram yesterday informed his wife, who resides near the University of Virginia.

According to the message, Lieutenant Colonel Fowler is in "fair condition." Since his eyesight has always been poor and he lost his glasses early in his imprisonment, the family has assumed this refers to his eyes.

Mrs. Fowler, with her three children by a former marriage, Dwight and William Adams and Miss Nancy Adams, has made her home in Charlottesville since September, 1942. The boys are enrolled at Lane High School.

Md. Teacher Freed

Frederick, Md., Feb. 23 (Spl. .—Miss Edna E. Miller, 43, a school teacher in the Philippines at the time of the islands' fall to Japan, has been released from a Japanese prison camp, her family in Rocky Ridge has been informed by the War Department. Miss Miller has not been in communication with her family since before the fall of the Philippines, relatives said.

Others in Area Listed

An additional list of civilians liberated in the Philippines was released by the War Department yesterday. It included:

Anderson, Walter H. and Jeanette H. Mrs. Charles B. Anderson, mother, Fincastle, Va.

Antonio, Esther S. and Ernest M. Mrs. Lizzie C. Showalter, mother, Harrisonburg, Va.

Behr, Rev. Joseph N. Casper J. Behr, father, Halthorpe, Md.

Chenoweth, Arthur T., Alice Arnold, sister, Odenton, Md.

Hagans, Joseph Douglas and Mrs. Joseph Douglas, Mrs. William F. Hagans, 2-G Laurel Hill rd., Greenbelt, Md.

Meyer, Richard Alan, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Field, 7004 Clarendon rd., Bethesda, Md.

Schell, Alex Woodworth, Mrs. Georgiana E. Karmany, cousin, Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Wendt, Julia. Mrs. Fran E. Harrison, next of kin, Hughesville, Md.

West, Dr. Augustus Price. Henry S. West, brother, The Plains, Va.

Escaped Convict Indicted on Two Rape Charges

Suffolk, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—A Nansemond County special grand jury today brought in two true bills charging a 25-year-old convict with rape while at large recently and also took occasion to draw up a recommendation urging that an investigation be made into the guarding of long-term prisoners at the State prison camps.

The convict, Mancy Christian, a Negro, escaped from a work camp near the James River January 30.

He is charged with rape, twice, of a 15-year-old Chuckatuck high school girl on the night of February 2. She was attacked while returning from a basketball game.

Christian, when arrested February 14, surrendered without resistance. Sheriff J. Frank Culpeper quoted him as admitting the charges when he and nine other Negroes were lined up at the police station and Christian was identified by the girl as her attacker.

'Seafood State' Sought On Md. Auto Licenses

Annapolis, Feb. 23 (AP).—Maryland, the "Free State" or the "Old Line State" as you prefer, might also become the "Seafood State."

The Talbot County delegation in the General Assembly has sponsored a resolution providing that the inscription, "Seafood State," be carried on every Maryland motor vehicle license plate.

25 Maryland Men Reported As Wounded

The names of 25 Marylanders wounded in action were released by the War Department yesterday. The men included:

Pfc. Thomas Anello, husband of Mrs. Rose Anello, Baltimore; 2/Lt. George L. Barrick, son of Clarence N. Barrick, Walkersville; Pfc. Harold Botteon, son of Mrs. Martha Diana Botteon, Baltimore; Pvt. Kenneth Etzler, brother of Mrs. Mary L. Etzler, Frederick; Pvt. Charles J. Farina, son of Mrs. Lena Farina, Baltimore; S/Sgt. Charles E. Foreman, husband of Mrs. Helen F. Foreman, Baltimore; Pvt. Neal N. Harris, son of Mrs. Annie Harris, Sykesville; Pfc. John W. Hatfield, son of Mrs. Blanche Hatfield, Woodbine; Sergt. John C. Hindman, jr., son of John C. Hindman, sr., Rising Sun.

Also Pvt. John H. Hughes, son of Mrs. Minnie Hughes, Baltimore; Pvt. Wilmer C. Husfelt, husband of Mrs. Cornelia E. Husfelt, Elkton; T/5 Leo S. Imes, husband of Mrs. Helen Imes, Cumberland; Pfc. Leopold Istvan, husband of Mrs. Dorothy L. Istvan, Hughesville; Sergt. Walter A. Jenkins, husband of Mrs. Catherine R. Jenkins, Baltimore; T/Sergt. Charles E. Jensen, jr., husband of Mrs. Marguerite E. Jensen, Baltimore; Pvt. Samuel D. Love, son of Mrs. Anna M. Love, Havre de Grace; Sergt. Elmer F. Nieberlein, son of Mrs. George Nieberlein, Ellicott City; Pvt. Richard C. Ollrick, son of Henrietta B. Ollrick, Cumberland; Pvt. George R. O'Sullivan, husband of Mrs. Jeanette Y. O'Sullivan, Piney Point.

Also Pfc. Willard A. Parks, son of Mrs. Addie E. Parks, Aberdeen; Pvt. Mervin Polloroff, husband of Mrs. Elaine Polloroff, Baltimore; Pvt. James N. Porter, son of Mrs. Margaret M. Porter, Baltimore; Pfc. William J. Price 4th, son of William J. Price 3d, Ruxton; Pvt. John Rannie, jr., son of Mrs. Margaret Rannie, Baltimore; 1/Lieut. George A. Reynolds, son of Mrs. Edna M. Reynolds, Baltimore.

38 Virginians Wounded

The War Department yesterday released the names of 38 Virginians wounded in the European theater. These men were:

Pvt. Harvey F. Akers, brother of Mrs. Beulah P. Lyons, Parrott; Pvt. Cordith A. Baker, husband of Mrs. Violet G. Baker, Pound; Pvt. John M. Banton, son of Mrs. Nannie M. Banton, Scottsville; Pfc. Lewis M. Barley, husband of Mrs. Ruth E. Barley, Stephens City; Pvt. Charlie C. Barlett, husband of Mrs. Nettie M. Bartlett, Gate City; Pvt. Woodrow W. Bloxom, husband of Mrs. June L. Bloxom, Chincoteague; George H. Brumfield, son of James Brumfield, Sycamore; S/Sgt. Dempsey Campbell, husband of Mrs. Vilma G. Campbell, Acme West; Pfc. Hughie M. Collins, son of Mrs. Emily D. Collins, Nickelsville.

Also Sergt. Olin Collins, son of Bige Sallins, Rose Hill; Corpl. Paul V. Dalton, son of Robert L. Dalton, Stuart; Pvt. Hugh V. Enochs, son of Mrs. Susan M. Enochs, Gladys; Pvt. Wilmer J. Fitzgerald, husband of Mrs. Phyllis M. Fitzgerald, Staunton; Pfc. Emmitte C. Funk, son of Mrs. Ollie J. Funk, Coeburn; Tec/5 Richard M. Hale, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hale, Arlington; Pfc. Rayner B. Hancock, son of Mrs. Rose V. Hancock, Dahlgren, King George; Corpl. Otis Harrison, husband of Mrs. Rosallae Harrison, Richmond; S/Sergt. James R. Hayden, jr., husband of Mrs. Gracie I. Hayden, Marion; Pvt. Walter N. Hill, husband of Mrs. Elsie H. Hill, Coeburn.

Also Pfc. Clarence W. Holland, son of Tom E. Eure, Holland; Pvt. Robert E. Hudson, son of Robert R. Hudson, Blackstone; Pvt. Silas Jenkins, son of Joe Jenkins, Norton; T/Sergt. Wiley V. Johnson, jr., son of Mrs. Norma E. Johnson, Lynchburg; Corpl. William F. Kennedy, jr., son of Mrs. Bessie B. Kennedy, Rice; S/Sergt. Woodrow W. Landes, husband of Mrs. Linwood Landes, Mount Solon; Pfc. Needham S. Lane, son of Mrs. Ila Lane, Newport News.

Also S/Sergt. Joseph R. Linebarry, jr., son of Mrs. Hannah E. Linebarry, Galax; Pvt. John N. McGuire, son of Mrs. Elsie McGuire, Jacson Ford; Pvt. Thomas S. Newton, son of Mrs. Eleanor Newton, New Canton; Pfc. Hagamon C. Owens, son of Mrs. Martha E. Owens, Norton; Pfc. Paul E. Palmer, husband of Mrs. Jeannie B. Palmer, Water Lick; Sergt. Robert H. Pitt, son of Mrs. Adele Pitt, Richmond; Corpl. Vernon W. Pollard, son of James R. Pollard, Portsmouth; Corpl. Fred C. Raines, jr., son of Mrs. America V. Raines, Hayel; Pvt. Thurman V. Ranson, brother of Mrs. L. A. Padgett, Spencer; Sergt. Robert L. Sisk, husband of Mrs. Maude L. Sisk, Cedar Bluff; Pfc. Roy L. Youner, husband of Mrs. Ruth E. Younger, South Boston.

Naval Casualties Listed

Two Virginians have been reported killed and two others missing in action, the Navy Department announced yesterday.

Listed as dead were Howard Wayne Stalker, yeoman, 2/c, USNR, wife, Mrs. Mary Martin Stalker, Norfolk, and Reubin Marks Wilmoth, seaman /2c, USRN, father, Erving Green Wilmoth, of South Hill.

Reported missing in action are John William Fluker, torpedoman's mate, 1/c, USN, parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Robert Fluker of Phoebus, and Charlie Cole Johnson, chief electrician's mate, wife, Mrs. Glenna Peyton Johnson.

Drummer Boy Of 1860's Dies

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—Herschel Jerome Strickler, 97, a drummer boy in the Union Army during the Civil War, died yesterday at the home of his son, Dr. Herschel Jerome Strickler, jr.

Born in Clarence, N. Y., Strickler ran away from home at the age of 14 to join the Army. Brought home once, he was permitted later to join the colors.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Rufus Choate, Buffalo, N. Y., who is 101 years old, and a daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Lytle, also of Buffalo. Another sister died recently at Chicago at 104 and a brother, Allan Strickler, died at Buffalo a year ago at 97.

Fruit Growers to Get Preview of Fungicides

Winchester, Va., Feb. 23 (Spl.).—Members of the Frederick County Fruit Growers Association, meeting Monday night, will get previews of fungicides for 1945, by Dr. A. B. Grove; insecticides for 1945, by Dr. Walter Hough; and the fertilizer program for orchards, from Dr. A. H. Teska.

Walter McC. Bond, president, will discuss the labor situation, with I. Fred Stine talking on "German Prisoners of War" for farm and orchard work.

Further consideration of plans to cut cedars in the county will be outlined by S. R. Willey.

Inn and 4 Cabins Destroyed by Fire

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Fire early today razed the Lynnhaven Inn, until recently the Pine Cone Inn, and damaged or destroyed four one-room cabins in the rear of the main building on the Shore Drive near the Lynnhaven inlet bridge.

Fire Equipment was sent from Camp Bradford, Fort Story and Virginia Beach. Although no official estimate of the damage could be obtained, an unofficial estimate of approximately $20,000 was given.

Bonds Planned

New Ferry Boat Asked In Md. Bill

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—Senate Minority Floor Leader Davis (R., Caroline) introduced a bill today authorizing a $1,500,000 bond issue by the State for the acquisition of a new boat for the Chesapeake Bay ferry system and additional terminal facilities.

In explaining the introduction of the measure, which was referred to the finance committee, Davis said the link between western and eastern shores of Maryland had become "precarious" because, with one ferry boat now in drydock for repairs, only one remained to conduct traffic.

Since the Gov. Albert C. Ritchie was condemned by the Federal Government an dsold, the Senator added, only the Gov. Harry W. Nice and the John M. Dennis serviced the ferry system. The Dennis, he said, was incapable of accommodating high body trucks.

The new boat would be named the Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor.

Expansion of terminal facilities at Matapeake also are contemplated under the proposed bond issue, which would date from January 15, 1946.

The State Roads Commission has been considering improving the ferry system for some time, but under Senator Davis' bill the authorization for the bond issue would be placed under the Department of Public Works.

Md. Farmers, Canners Seek Captive Labor

By the Associated Press

A request for the allocation of 10,000 prisoners of war to help in Maryland farm and cannery operations this year was under consideration yesterday by members of the Maryland congressional delegation.

A group of Maryland farm and cannery representatives met Thursday with Free State legislators to discuss the plan. Principal spokesmen for the group were P. C. Turner, chairman of the Maryland State farm labor committee, and Paul E. Nystrom of the University of Maryland.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) reported to the conferees that Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch had given a hopeful reply to the equest and added that disposition of war prisoners was being studied, although no decision had been reached.

Jail Improvements Recommended by Frederick Jury

Frederick, Md., Feb. 23 (Spl.).—The Frederick County jail, recently described in a Federal inspector's report as "filthy and dirty," was reported to be as sanitary and as efficiently operated as is possible under present conditions by the February grand jury which completed three days' deliberations by returning 22 indictments, including one for murder.

Some improvements to the jail were recommended such as two turnkeys working on 12-hour shifts rather than one man on 24-hour duty; creation of a cell for mental patients and shower and laundry facilities in the women's dormitory.

The grand jury also recommended that Frederick City proceed against habitual drunkards by having the Legislature amend the present law to permit sentencing to the House of Correction instead of the jail.

Proper recreational facilities for teen-age youths as a means of curbing juvenile deliquency was also recommended.

Leave Guns at Home, Fox Hunters Cautioned

South Boston, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Game Warden Phillip Wilborn has issued a warning to hunters to "please leave your gun at home" when fox hunting.

The warden said: "The season for hunting all game and game animals in Halifax County is closed, except fox." He said that sportsmen following the hounds "get shaky and lose control of their hands," sometimes killing bucks without horns.

Omnibus Bill Includes 15 Md. Projects

By the Associated Press

The omnibus rivers and harbors bill, passed by the House and sent yesterday to the President for approval, authorized postwar work on 15 Maryland projects costing $2,797,200, but made no appropriation of funds.

Two of the Maryland projects, costing almost 90 per cent of the State's total, will be in Baltimore Harbor. Others provide for dredging of various navigable waters on the Eastern Shore and in southern Maryland.

Items included in the measure were:

Deals Island: $22,000 to provide a 7-foot channel from Tangier Sound to and including a mooring basin in the marsh at the head of the cove at Wenona.

Black Walnut Harbor: $21,000 to provide a 6-foot channel and an anchorage basin in the harbor, which lies at the mouth of the Choptank River.

Minor Projects Listed

Duck Point Cove: $19,500 to provide a 6-foot channel from Fox Creek to a mooring basin of the same depth.

Town Creek: $25,000 to provide a channel and turning basin in the creek, which enters the bay through Tred Avon and Choptank Rivers.

Susquehanna River: $18,000 to dredge to a depth of 10 feet the small boat harbor and channel just below Concord Point at the mouth of the river. The harbor would be 380 by 400 feet.

Pocomoke River: $8500 to provide an extension of the navigable channel above the bridge at Snow Hill, with a turning basin at the upper end of the channel.

Southern Maryland projects included:

Mill Creek: $4200 to provide a channel through the bar at the mouth of the creek, which lies about 3 miles from Annapolis.

Broadwater Creek: $60,000 to provide a channel from the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the creek and a turning basin.

Baltimore Projects

The two Baltimore Harbor projects have an estimated initial cost of $2,558,000. The principal project provides for the dredging of the main channel from the ocean through the upper bay and the Patapsco River channels to a depth of 39 feet.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make preliminary examinations and surveys of 32 other harbors and waterways in Maryland.

Postwar work on 20 Virginia projects costing $978,700 also was included.

Largest project for Virginia is an 84-mile waterway linking Chesapeake Bay and Chincoteague Bay via various waters and land cuts, a 6-foot, 60-feet-wide channel to have an initial cost of about $263,000.

Guernsey Breeders To Meet in State

Baltimore, Feb. 23 (AP).—Granville H. Hibberd, secretary of the Maryland Guernsey Breeders Association, has announced a schedule of district meetings to precede the annual meeting of the association which will be held in Baltimore March 23.

Speakers will include Earl Shutz, field representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and representatives of the dairy department of the University of Maryland.

Meetings will be held at Centreville, February 26; Bel Air, February 27; Westminster, February 28; Frederick, March 1, and College Park, March 2.

Va. Group to Start Pollution Survey

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23 (AP).—Delegate E. Blackburn Moore of Clarke County has announced that an overall study of pollution problems in the State will be started soon by a special committee of the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council.

Delegate Moore, who is chairman of the committee, said its members will consist of Senator J. D. Hagood of Clover; H. R. Messer, director of sanitary engineering of the State board of health, Richmond; Warren L. Moody, Richmond; Brady Saunders, Richmond; Ross H. Walker, Richmohd, and Charlie E. Wiley, Saltville.

The study was ordered under a joint resolution of the House and Senate of the General Assembly in 1944.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Feb. 23 (AP) (WFA Office of Distribution).—CATTLE—Receipts, 50; fairly active; few cleanup deals about steady with Thursday; pair choice around 875-lb. steers, 17.00; scattered lots cutter to common, 8.50@11.00; canners, 6.50@8.00; mostly 7.00 up; top sausage bulls, 13.50; bulk, 10.00@13.00; CALVES—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; choice vealers scarce, eligible to 18.60, the ceiling; unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 250; active, steady with Thursday; good and choice 140-350 lb. barrows and gilts, 15.30, the ceiling; unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; good and choice wooled lambs quotable 16.50@17.00; common and medium, 11.50@15.00; culls around 9.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes 6.00 down.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., Feb. 23 (AP) (USDA).—(Prices represent sales on wholesale market.)

WHITE POTATOES—Receipts light, market strong; 100-lb. sacks, New York and Maine, 3.60@3.90.

SWEET POTATOES—Receipts heavy, market weak, 2.25@2.50, few 2.75.

LETTUCE—Receipts heavy, market weak; California, 4 and 5 doz. crates., 4.00@4.50; some poor quality lower.

CABBAGE—Receipts heavy, market dull; 50-lb. sacks, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and New York, 1.50@1.70; some poor quality lower.

APPLES—Market dull, various varieties, small and 1½-in. sizes, no demand; 2½ to 2½ in., 2.00@2.50, some few higher; 2½ in. up, 2.75@3.50.

TOMATOES—Receipts heavy, market dull; Florida, 3.50@4.50.

EGGS—(Prices paid net to producers, f.o.b Richmond.) Receipts good, market tone steady; Federal-State grading stations, whites, browns, U. S. grade A, large, 36@38; U. S. grade A, medium, 33@34; U. S. Grade A, small, 28@30; U. S. grade B, large, 33@34; U. S. grade B, medium, 30; U. S. grade C, large, 30; pullets, 30; nearby ungraded current receipts, whites and mixed colors, 32@35; large extras, No. 1, 37; No. 2, 36½; No. 3, 36; No. 4, 35½; large standards, 1 to 4, 34.

LIVE POULTRY—(Prices paid net to producers, f.o.b. Richmond.) No receipts; all poultry very much in demand at ceiling prices; roasters, 28½; broilers and fryers, 29.40; fowl, 25.90; old roosters, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1100; market at ceiling, 14.85 on good and choice barrows and gilts, 160 to 300 lbs., grading hard under Federal carcass inspection; 100 to 120 lbs., 12.05; 120 to 140 lbs., 14.05; 140 to 160 lbs. 14.55; 300 to 330 lbs., 14.15; weights 330 lbs. and up, 13.65; good sows under 350 lbs., 13.35; 350 to 500 lbs., 12.60; over 500 lbs., 11.85; good stags, 9.85.

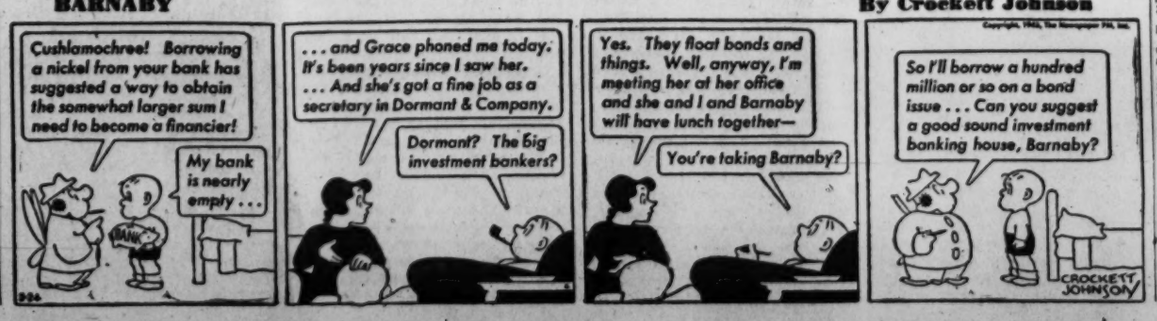
CATTLE—Choice steers, 15.50@16.00; good, 14.50@15.00; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef type cows, 10.50@11.50; good dairy type, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; sholly kinds lower; good beef type heifers, 13.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 9.50@10.50; medium, 8.00@8.50; light common kinds, 6.00@7.50; choice calves, 16.00@16.50; good, 14.50@15.50; medium, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 15.00@15.50; good sheep, 3.00@6.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Feb. 23 (AP).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 7000; total 11,000; active, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts, 140 lbs. up, 14.75, ceiling price; slow sows, 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 2000; total 2000; salable calves, 600; total 600; generally active cleanup trade on all classes; slaughter steers, yearlings and heifers fully steady to 15 higher; canners, cutters and common beef cows strong; strictly good beef cows absent; medium to near-good kind uneven but mostly steady; bulls strong, top 17.00 for five loads average choice 1055 to 1143-lb. fed steers, medium to good grade, 14.50@16.00; best heifers, 15.50; best cows mostly 9.50@12.00; canners and cutters, 7.50@9.00; sausage bulls, 13.25 down, but 13.50 quotable; vealers unchanged at 15.50 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 2500; total 3000; edge off the market in slaughter lambs but trade about steady; four loads good and choice fed wooled Western, 16.50 and 16.60, with one load held at 16.75; load largely good, 93-lb. lambs, 16.40, with one load held at 16.25; few common light natives down to 12.00; sheep scarce, firm; native slaughter ewes, 6.00@9.25; deck aged Western bucks, 7.65.


BARNABY
By Crockett Johnson
Cushlamochree! Borrowing a n

Canadian Race Tracks Given 'Green Light'

Postscripts

By Dick Wyatt

George (Jug) Garber, former Handy Andy of George Washington's basketball teams, is a physical education instructor in the Navy and holds the rank of Chief Petty Officer . . . Garber, who hails from New York, still pursues his favorite sport, playing for Perruso's Cafe five in the Heurich League in his spare time . . . Garber was one of GW's greatest cagers and the game in which he is probably best remembered is the Colonial-West Virginia tussle of 1941 . . . With the scored tied, 32-3p, he sank three free throws in succession to give his quint the victory . . . Lieut. Marshall Hughes, well known Middle, (Va.), steeplechase rider, was killed in action January 3 in the battle of Ardennes in Belgium . . . John McAleer, Gonzaga High's scrappy quarterback of 1942-43 entered the Army Air Corps last week . . . He is stationed at New Cumberland, (Pa.) . . . After being graduated in 1944, McAleer served as assistant athletic director at Gonzaga . . . The Prince Georges County Police Boys Club, who has a gym at Bladensburg, has purchased a store building in Colmar Manor and will turn it into a gym . . . Renovation has already started and baths, heating and other facilities are being installed . . . Belrin Gordon, V-12 Marine trainee with Washington Univ. as football center, has been transferred to Parris Island, N. C. . . . Capt. Billy Owen of the 514th Medics, Fort Bliss, Tex., is currently the big gun of the AAATC quintet . . . Owen is a former Wake Forest, (NC), College star . . . Lieut. Lou Ghecas, former Georgetown and Philadelphia Eagle grid star, is athletic officer and assistant special service officer at Fort Devins, Mass.

Wyatt

Represenative John J. Cochran of Missouri has advanced the name of Elmer Irey, chief enforcement agent of the Treasury Department, as one who "would make an outstanding commissioner of baseball, if selected for the job." . . . He said he knew of "no more outstanding official in Government service than Irey," and that no one would do more to "keep baseball clean and eliminate gambling." . . . The Nats 1495 roster included 13 players from other nations, 12 from Cuba and one from Venezuela. . . . Illinois leads the States in furnishing the Nats with talent, having five representatives on the roster. . . . New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina come next, each having 3 on the club. . . . California and Georgia are represented with two each, while Rhode Island, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Florida, West Virginia, Tennessee, Oregon, Missouri and Washington are sending the Nats one player each. . . . The Nats' ages run from 17 to 40. . . . Seventeen are in their thirties, 20 in their twenties, one is 40 and three are in their teens. Included in the list are three Nats who are overage as far as Selective Service is concerned and one is underage. . . . Incidentally, the Nats' roster of 41 is the largest of the American League. . . . Cleveland is next with 39. . . . Dick Wakefield, the Tigers' slugger, is back at Iowa Preflight School, which he left to rejoin the Tigers last summer. . . . Bobby Bragan, handyman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, has taken over the job of writing a sports column for the Birmingham Post. . . . Dizzy Trout, Hal Newhouser and Bob Swift of the Tigers are keeping in shape on the bowling alleys. . . . Toronto's International League Maple Leafs will conduct their spring training at Hagerstown, (Md.) opening camp March 21.

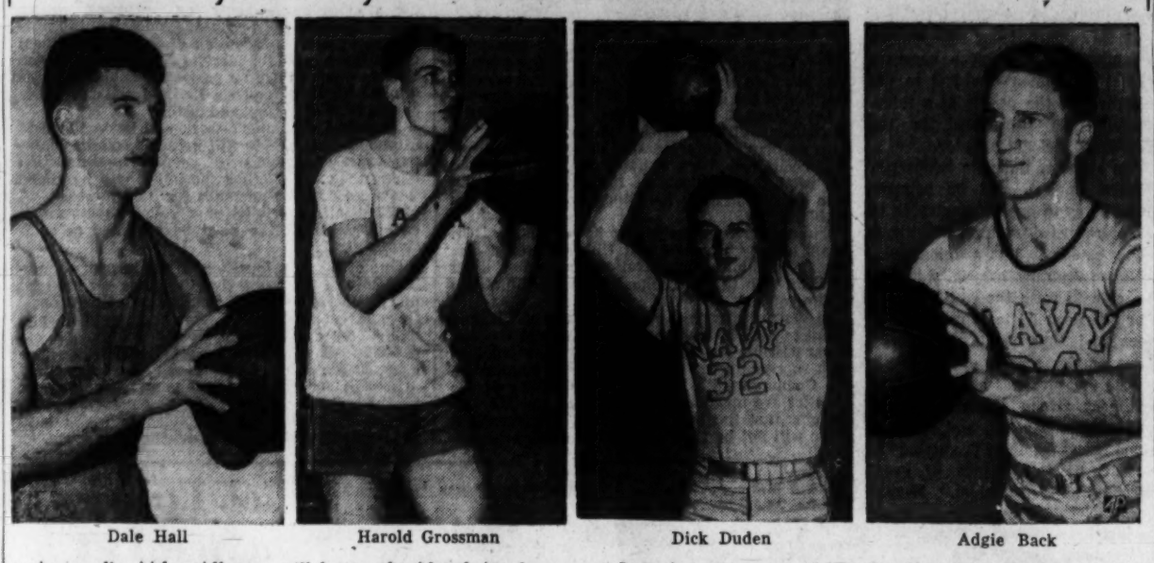
Terps Bow To Duke by 76-49 Score

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 23 (AP).—Duke's second-seeded Blue Devils moved into the semifinal round of the Southren Conference Basketball tournament by trouncing Maryland today, 76 to 49. Tonight the Blue Devils will play William and Mary, which upset The Citadel in the first game of today's matinee double-header.

Maryland.	G	FG	P	Duke.	G	FG	P
Flynn,f	8	0	16	Carver,f	4	1	9
Campbell,f	0	0	0	VanSchoik,f	2	0	4
Beck,f	2	1	5	Sapp,f	1	2	6
Jaeck,f	0	0	0	Brunner,f	3	3	9
Yordy,c	8	3	13	Koffenberger,c	5	2	12
Heatley,f	0	1	1	Green,c	3	1	7
Leamon,g	0	0	0	Buckley,g	1	0	2
Keller,g	1	0	2	Roelike,g	6	1	13
Chalmers,g	0	2	2	Crowder,g	1	2	4
Belschow,g	4	0	8	Steele,g	5	0	10
Totals	21	7	49	Totals	32	12	76

Score at half—Duke, 40; Maryland, 19.
Officials—Menton and Knight.

Army-Navy—Basketball Battle of Year



Dale Hall — Harold Grossman — Dick Duden — Adgie Back

Annapolis, Md.—All eyes will be on the Naval Academy gym Saturday afternoon, March 3, when the basketball battle of the year will be fought between the Middies and the West Point Cadets. Two veterans of last year's game, which Army won 47—40, are expected to compete for scoring honors. They are Adgie Back, Annapolis guard, and Dale Hall, Army forward and team captain. Sharing the spotlight with their teammates will be the rival centers, Dick Duden, Navy, and Harold Grossman, Army.

War Effort NotHindered, Say Officials

Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Canadian race tracks which plan to operate this year have been given the "go ahead" signal by the Department of Agriculture, which regulates racing in Canada, it was learned today.

As a result, the Canadian season is expected to open at Woodbine Park, Toronto, on or about May 24. Although they are uncertain how many, if any, United States horses will be shipped to Canada for the racing season, other Canadian parks have applied for dates and scheduled tentative opening day programs.

A racing spokesman said the United States racing policy would not affect Canadian racing for the wartime difficulties which brought on the ban in the States do not exist here. Due to the proximity of most tracks to the larger populated areas, there is little transportation trouble. Nor have Canadian authorities complained of undue absenteeism from war plants and other industries during the racing season.

Officials of the agriculture department, in giving racing the green light, warned, however, that if war conditions change racing may have to be curtailed.

But for the present at least, the tracks are going ahead with plans to operate as usual. Only the Quebec tracks are expected to feel the absence of United States horses and some of them may close down. In Ontario and the West Provinces, however, there are enough homebred horses to fill daily racing programs.

Barry to Ask Byrnes For N. Y. Racing OK

Representative Barry (D., N. Y.) today requested a conference with James F. Byrnes early next week on the possibility of lifting the racing ban in New York only.

Byrnes, the war mobilization director, told the Associated Press he also had a bowling problem on his desk—the question of whether alleys in essential industrial centers should be exempted from the midnight curfew order.

Barry, in writing Byrnes for an appointment, quoted a letter from David A. Buckley, New York horseman:

". . . I think that if we present facts to him (Byrnes) it would cause him to lift the ban least as far as New York is concerned.

"There is no legal problem in New York and the objection he indicates on the basis of transportation can be readily answered.

"I have looked up a great deal of additional data on this question. . . . I am quite sure that you can arrange for a conference for me with yourself and Judge Byrnes, at which we could present a viewpoint of continued racing as highly consistent with the patriotic prosecution of the war."

Barry asked Byrnes for an appointment in the "early part of next week," and assured Byrnes that "we will have pertinent data on the subject and feasible suggestions."

Byrnes replied to another Buckley-Barry letter concerning the justification for continuing the racing ban. He said no exceptions could be made for localities, but that the ban will be lifted as soon as possible, consistent with the progress of the war.

Hagg Missing As Track Aces Gather in N. Y.

New York, Feb. 12 (U.P.).—Three hundred athletes from 23 colleges and the services gathered tonight for the National AAU track championships at Madison Square Garden but with th opening gun only 24 hours away there still was no word from Gunder Hagg, missing star of the event.

Hagg, the Swedish distance runner entered in both the mile and 3-mile runs, has been "en routte" to the United States from London for three weeks. Supposedly traveling with him is a countryman, Haakon Lidman, entered in the 60-yard hurdles. The trouble is they are still en route and it was a matter of conjecture whether they would be on hand tomorrow night.

Faced with the absence of Hagg, fathers of the AAU predicted two new records for the meet to give the customers something satisfying. Marks were expected in the 35-pound weight throw and the sprint medley relay.

Berst is Ready

The first mark was expected from former Manhattan football star Frank Berst of the New York A. C. He consistently has been bettering the 35-pound weight throw record in practice. The standard of 58 feet, 7½ inches was set in 1940 by Niles Perkins of Bowdoin.

Army's foursome was rated a record-breaker in the sprint medley. George Berger, Max Minor, Dick Newell and Jerry Morrow will run the 440, 100, 200 and 300 legs respectively in an effort to break ordham's 1942 record of 1:54.1. Rival squads include the New York A. C., NYU, Navy, Columbia, Sampson Navy and Fordham.

The mile lost most of its glamor with a mediocre field that included Jimmy Rafferty of the New York A. C., Don Burnham, former Dartmouth intercollegiate champion; Rudy Simms of NYU and Andy Carter of Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla. Rafferty has won all three major indoor mile tests today with a best time of 4:13.1.

Strong Fields Listed

Strong fields were listed for all of the other individual events. Jim Herbert, former NYU ace, and Elmore Harris, national quarter-mile king, renew their feud in the 600, while in the 1000 Chuck Beetham of Columbus, Ohio, receives top competition from a large crew that includes Bob Thomason and Archie Parsons, both of Michigan.

Top-seeded in the 60-yard dash were Ed Conwell of NYU, coast guardsman Herb Thompson, former Penn State star Barney Ewell, Perry Samuels, San Antonio, Tex., hihg school sensation, and Frank Burke of Great Lakes.

Bill Bangert of Missouri, and Tom Montgomery of the San Francisco Olympic Club, rated tops in the 16-pound shot; Don Kinzle, formerly of Duke, in the 60-yard high hurdles; Forrest Efaw of Oklahoma A. & M. in the 3-mile urn, and Dave Albritton of Dayton, Ohio, in the high jump.

8-Under-Par 64 Gives Lead To McSpaden

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP).—Gangling Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Sanford, Me., turned in an 8-under-par 64 to pace a field of 84 professionals and amateurs in the opening round of the $6500 Pensacola Open War Bond Golf tournament today.

Without a championship in 11 previous tournaments this winter, McSpaden equalled the Country Club course record set by Claydon Attridge, Pensacola pro, in 1941. Jug burned up the first nine in a 6-under 30 and came in a 2-under 34.

Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., finished in second place today with a 5-under-par 67. In a three-way tie for third at 4-under 68 were Sammy Byrd, Detroit, Mich.; Sergt. E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., and Henry Picard, Harrisburg, Va.

Sailor Jimmy Demaret, of Houston, Tex., and the Corpus Christi (Tex.) Naval Air Station, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, Ted Huge of Cleveland, Ohio, Joe Turnesa of Long Island, N. Y., and Amateur Fred Haas, jr., New Orleans, La., all shot 69's.

Major Moguls Investigating Likely Candidates for 'Czar'

Cleveland, Feb. 23 (AP).—A committee of major league baseball club owners is still doing home work before nominating a successor to Kenesaw M. Landis' $50,000 job as baseball's high commissioner.

Alva Bradley, owner of the Cleveland Indians and a member of the committee, says he spends his spare time reading personal histories of men who might fill the czar's shoes, and said of his fellow committee members:

"They are all doing a lot of thniking and investigating. We'll likely get together early next week, or at least within the next couple of weeks."

Other committeemen, however, were less definite. Phil Wrigley of the Chicago Cubs said yesterday he then was not working on it, and Donald Barnes of the St. Louis Browns and Sam Breadon of the Cardinals were silent on the commissioner matter.

Bradley said fellow committeemen had asked him by wire and telephone whether he would have "Tuesday nigh topen," and "the Clevelander replied he would be available for a meeting any time next week.

Bradley declined to list the biographies he was reading, except to say: "All of them are about men whose names may come up at our meeting, and I just thought we ought to know something about them."

Asked if Jim Farley was a candidate for the commissioner's job, Bradley said, "No, I wouldn't say that. But just by coincidence I have his biography in my hand right now."

Gonzaga Five, St. John's in Clash Tonight

One of the oldest schoolboy rivalries in the city will be renewed tonight, 8:30 o'clock, at Uline's Aerna when St. John's Cadets clash with Gonzaga's Purple Eagles.

More than 5000 spectators are expected to be on hand for this annual game which never fails in bringing out some topnotch basketball, and more than anything else, the spirit of the rivalry.

A pregame attraction will see St. Gabriel's and Calvert Schools playing for the city Parochial School League championship, and also the Gonzaga vs. St. John's Jayvee tussle. The first game is scheduled for 6:30 and it will clear the floor for the Jayvee game at 7 o'clock, and play two more quarters between the half of the feature attraction.

Coach Joe Kozik's Gonzaga will reign favorite over St. John's despite the fact the Johnnies defeated the Eagles in their last game at Catholic University. The Johnnies rallied in the final period t otriumph, 31-29.

Gonzaga will send some of the city's better players to the floor in Scotty Cranston, George Jelly and Joe Burke. Only weakening the Eagles have suffered since they last met the Johnnies is the loss of Big Ed Reidy, their first string center who was graduated recently.

Cranston and Jelly have been main cogs in the Eagle machine. These boys are all-around good cagers and are accurate shooters and handle the ball well.

Coach Frank Kins and brother Thomas at St. John's, will counter with such boys as Tommy Gletner, Johnny Hughes, Paul Durkin and Frank Gaegler.—

NEWTON BOWERS.

Armstrong Fails to Explain In Book Why He Still Fights

Los Angeles, Feb. 23 (AP).—Henry Armstrong has just finished the story of his life in a book depicting his struggle for three world championships, but he left unanswered the question put by many sports chroniclers here in his home town.

Why is Armstrong still fighting, three years after he lost his last title?

Henry, regarded by many as the greatest fighter of his day, suffered the first knockout of his brilliant career as featherweight, lightweight and welterweight champion when Fritzie Zivic stopped him in the twelfth round in New York City, January 17, 1941.

Earned Million in 15 Years

He said he was through with fighting. One knockout was enough. Hadn't he scored 26 knockouts in 27 fights in 1937? He knew what happened to fighters once they began going downhill. But the war took many of the topnotchers from the game and Henry saw a chance to make some money, and he started a highly successful comeback— successful at least from the financial standpoint.

Armstrong says he has earned a million dollars in the 15 years he has been in boxing, but since the war he has made more money than during the years he was a champion, and you may remember he simultaneously held three titles and failed to lift the middleweight championship when held to a draw by Ceferino Garcia here in 1940.

For a long time Henry spent money about as fast as he made it. In recent years fistiana's "perpetual motion" considered himself property poor and said he was fighting so he could pay his taxes.

Once Barred From Ring

California's boxing commissioners once barred him on the ground that further damage to his rang-scarred eyes might cause him to become blinded. But he's fighting again in his native State; lost his last one, in fact, to Chester Slider in Oakland.

His book has a profit angle, too, for there are 10 million prospective Negro readers alone.

Hank is due to New York soon and from there he will head for the European war theater with an entertainment group that may include several outstanding Negro athletes, among them eJsse Owens, Ohio State sprinter, and UCLA's great football star, Kenny Washington.

That is going to be one job that Henry won't get paid for, but he's glad to get the chance to box for the GI's. They'll like him. He always has been worth the admission price. It always was a real fight when Henry was in the ring.

County Fives Open Tourney On March 5

Prince Georges County's first annual high school basketball tournament, which will get underway Monday, March 5, at 6 o'clock at the University of Maryland Richie Colliseum, will include eight participating schools under a plan arranged by John P. Speicher, principal of the Greenbelt High School and chairman of the tournament committee.

Preliminary contests are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday with the semifinals on Thursday and the finals carded for Saturday night.

Maryland Park and Oxon Hill teams and Greenbelt and Laurel are scheduled for the first night, with both boys' and girls' teams meeting. Mount Rainier and Bladensburg will play, both boys and girls, Tuesday night, while Surrattsville and Hyattsville girls' team will meet the same night. The inability of Hyattsville to field a boys' quintet will give Surrattsville a "bye."

Speicher, who first proposed the tourney, is being assisted by Miss Helen Iager of Mount Rainier and Charles Hudson of Maryland Park. Several invitation tourneys have been held, in past years, among the county schools, but no attempt has been made to award a legitimate county title, Speicher said, in announcing the tourney plans.

Walker Cooper Gilven Army OK

St. Louis, Feb. 23 (AP).—Walker Cooper, captain and catcher of the world champion Cardinals, has been accepted for military service following a preinduction physical examination at Jefferson Barracks.

Capt. Kenneth B. Ray of the Army public relations department, said if Cooper is called for duty within 90 days he will go direct to a training camp; if not called within that time he will have to take another preinduction examination. Previously he had been accepted for limited service, but had not been called.

His brother, Pitcher Mort Cooper, ace of the Cardinal staff, recently was rejected after an examination at the barracks, but his case was referred to Washington.

Interstate Loop Reduces Travel 28 Per Cent

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 23 (U.P.).—The Interstate Baseball League has revised its trvaeling methods to reduce mileage 28 per cent this sason, President Arthur H. Ehlers announced today.

The reduction was accomplished by increasing the number of games in a series between two teams. Instead of playing only two games in a series, three and four will be played.

The league, in adopting a 140-game schedule last night for 1945, also eliminated holiday travel by arranging a home-and-home holiday schedule. Ehlers said. The 1945 season will open April 25 with Hagerstown at Lancaster, Wilmington at Allentown, and Trenton at York. The season will close September 9.

New Market Five Scores, 32 to 10

New Market, Va., Feb. 23.—The county champion New Market High five took another easy victory last night from the Woodstock County Seaters to the tune of 32-10. Harner led the scoring with 14 points, and Weaver, both for the locals, was second with 10.

Woodstock.	G	FG	P	New Market.	G	FG	P
Barnshire,f	0	0	0	Harner,f	7	0	14
Hockman,f	0	0	0	Weaver,f	5	0	10
Morrisson,c	4	0	8	Will,c	0	1	1
Sager,g	0	2	2	Linhost,g	2	1	5
Branner,g	0	0	0	Isler,g	0	0	0
Anderson,f	0	0	0	Zirkle,f	1	0	2
Hoover,f	0	0	0	Litten,f	0	0	0
				French,g	0	0	0
Totals	4	2	10	Lamb,c	0	0	0
				Totals	15	2	32

Referee—Lee (MMA).

Ross Writing Book

San Francisco, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Barney Ross, former welterweight champion and hero of Guadalcanal, revealed today that he was writing his memoirs, titled "I'm a Lucky Guy." Ross said he hoped to sell the story to the movies.

Commodores' Nine to Open Drills Feb. 26

Bainbridge, Md., Feb. 23 (AP).—Diamond-minded sailors of the baseball variety will turn out February 26 at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center in an effort to clinch berths on the Commodore nine for the coming season.

No official announcement has been forthcoming as to the identity of the Commodore coach. However, baseballers said it seemed likely that Ensign Getty O'Brien, who piloted last year's team to 56 victories in some 65 starts, would hold that berth again.

Last year marked the Commodores' debut in baseball circles. The Sailors played eight games with major league clubs, winning six and losing two. Only two of last year's nine are still at the training center, and it was doubtful whether their military duties will permit them to take part in the game.

The Commodores have had the same trouble as civilian teams in the past few months, losing such players as Catcher Rollie Hemsley of the New York Yankees, Outfielder Charlie Gilbert of the Chicago Cubs and First Baseman Jack Phillips of the Yankees and Frankie Heller of the Buffalo Bisons.

Athletic officers said it was unlikely that spring classes would begin immdeiately, but added that they wanted to look over likely material for the team.

Captained Preppers

Navy Trainee Hal Greene, Penn State's 136-pound wrestler, captained the 1944 mat team at Mercersburg Prep.

Fighters' Purses Held Pending Investigation

San Francisco, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—The purses of Jackie Cooper, New York, and Freddy Dixon, Phoenix, Ariz., were ordered held up today pending an investigation by the California Boxing Commission on a charge of stalling.

The bout was declared "no contest" by Referee Toby Edwin in the seventh round last night after he had warned Cooper to show more aggressiveness.

Levin, Levy Mat Joust Scheduled

With Joe Savoldi signed to make his first Washington appearnace since serving in North Africa and Italy, when he will face Vic Christy next Wednesday night on the Turner Arena grappling cast, Promoter Joe Turner late yesterday added a second feature spin for the card by pairing Dave Levin with huge Blmip Levy.

Levin has long claimed recognition as heavyweight "champion" because he was endorsed as "titleholder" by the National Wrestling Association, and is eager to further his campaign in the East for a showdown against Babe Sharkey. He appeared on the Arena card last Wednesday night, when he was victor over the trick Michele Leone.

Charlotte Hall's Boxers Will Vie

Charlotte Hall, Md., Feb. 23.—Twelve bouts are scheduled between 85 pounds and the unlimited class tomorrow night when Charlotte Hall Military Academy's Cadets entertain Miller School of Virginia in the first home boxing match ever staged by the Cadets.

Charlotte Hall is coached by Jay D. Turner, former Catholic University boxing star, and has won one match and lost another. Miller School was runner-up in the South Atlantic Preparatory School boxing tournament at Maryland last winter.

Mason-Dixon Drawings Set For Tomorrow

By Dick Wyatt
Post Staff Writer

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—Drawings for the annual Mason-Dixon Conference baseketball tournament, scheduled here March 1, 2 and 3, will be made Sunday, Gardner Mallonee, Johns Hopkins coach and tournament director, announced today.

The top eight teams of the conference standings will participate and only one change has been made. Mount St. Mary's College has withdrawn and Western Maryland will fill the vacancy.

A. U. Heavy Favorite

American University of Washington (D. C.), ranks as the top-heavy favorite to capture the championship. The Eagles, under the coaching of Artie Boyd, finished atop of the conference standings with 11 victories and one defeat, winning most of their games by one-sided scores.

A. U. rolled to 10 consecutive victories before meeting a surprising setback at the hands of Washington College, a team it had trounced, 76-38, earlier in the season.

Conference followers, however, still rank the Eagles as the loop's outstanding aggregation and charge the Washington defeat to the smallness of the latter's gym and the fact the Eagles played without the services of Johnny Poston, one of the top guards and scorers along the Atlantic seaboard.

Eight Teams to Play

Teams who will play other than A. U. and Western Maryland are Loyola, Johns Hopkins, Gallaudet College, Washington College, Randolph-Macon and Bridgewater.

Mount St. Mary's was forced to withdraw because of Coach Wally Opekum's inability to keep his team together. Opekum said that the Navy V-12 trainee term ends at Mount St. Mary's tomorrow and many of the sailor-players will receive seven-day leaves and will not be available for play. Others, he reported, have completed their courses and will not return.

Iceland Yanks Select All-Star Basketball Team

Somewhere in Iceland—Here is Iceland's all-star quint: At the forward posts we have Pfc. Jimmy Irick (Tongonoxie, Kans.), Mustang; Pfc. Michael Homa (Fairfield, Conn.), U. S. Marines; center is Pvt. Sanford "Reds" Speicher (Akron, Ohio), of the Panthers; in the back court we call on Sergt. Bill Waas (Akron, Ohio), Bears, and Pvt. Joe Leyden (Philadelphia, Pa.), Mustang and former La Salle College basketball.

The field house has been jammed during the basketball season as 40 teams battled each other for top honors . . . Recently Maj. "Catfish" Smith took a bow from ringside (he was through here on an Air Corps inspection) . . . He will be remembered by the Yales and Albie Booth for a long time . . . The All-American from Georgia (end) looks hale and hearty and fit . . . The basketball kings of Iceland are the Mustangs (MPS). They downed the strong Bears in the best two out of three games.

Woodward Prep Beats Rockville

Woodward Prep's cagers chalked up their ninth victory yesterday by defeating Rockville High, 33-21, at the YMCA.

The Prepmen, paced by Dean O'Donohoe and Al Martin, who scored 10 and 8 points, respectively, led all the way, holding a 19-10 advantage at halftime.

Woodward.	G	FG	P	Rockville High.	G	FG	P
Curry,f	2	0	4	Bailey,f	2	1	5
Anderson,f	2	2	6	Linchtman,f	0	0	0
O'Donohoe,f	4	2	10	Greene,f	0	0	0
Martin,c	4	0	8	Rice,f	1	0	2
Voigt,g	1	1	3	Wilson,c	1	2	4
Houff,g	0	1	1	Poole,g	1	2	4
Ons,g	0	1	1	Ball,g	1	0	2
				Luhn,g	1	2	4
Totals	13	7	33				

Referee—Chisari.

Returns to Action

Boston, Feb. 23 (U.P.).—Jack Crawford, veteran defenseman who has been sidelined with a knee injury, today was expected to return to the Boston Bruins lineup for the game against the New York Rangers at Madison Square Garden Sunday.

Variety Club To Honor Bee At Reception

Comdr. Clair Bee, who will send his former Long Island University stars into action Monday night against the Washington Bears in the Infantile Paralysis Fund benefit double-header at Uline Arena, is scheduled to arrive in Washington today and will be the guest of the Variety Club at a reception at 2:30 o'clock. Carter Barron, chairman of the subcommittee on entertainment for Monday night's event, will be host.

Brisk ticket sales were reported last night by Charles Schulman, chairman of the ticket distribution committee. Several hundred tickets purchased by the Atlas and Variety clubs have been turned over to the War Hospitality Hut at 14th st. and Pennsylvnaia ave. for the exclusive use of servicemen and servicewomen. They will be distributed free of charge on a first come first serve basis, starting this morning.

In the first game of the twin bill, starting at 8 o'clock Monday night, the Marine Corps Institute team, winner of 25 out of 26 games, will meet the Fort Belvoir quintet, defeated only twice in 20 games.

Little Hoyas' Five Scores, 43 to 24

Georgetown Prep's Little Hoyas led all the way yesterday to win their fourteenth game, defeating St. Anthony's, 43-24 at Georgetown.

With Jim O'Donnell and Bob O'Conner leading the attack, the Little Hoyas were never in trouble and led at the half, 21-14. O'Donnell scored 17 points for individual honors.

Geo. Prep.	G	FG	P	St. Anthony's.	G	FG	P
Miller,f	1	0	2	Carduff,f	2	2	6
Foley,f	0	0	0	Devanney,f	2	2	6
Sullivan,f	2	0	4	Gough,c	1	0	2
Harrell,f	1	2	4	McCarty,g	2	1	5
O'Donnell,c	8	7	17	Ryan,g	2	1	5
Roberts,c	1	0	2				
Fakler,g	2	0	4	Totals	9	6	24
Hapses,g	0	0	0				
O'Conner,g	4	0	8				
Gartland,g	1	0	2				
Totals	17	9	43				

Woodward Prep Beats Rockville

Woodward Prep's cagers chalked up their ninth victory yesterday by defeating Rockville High, 33-21, at the YMCA.

The Prepmen, paced by Dean O'Donohoe and Al Martin, who scored 10 and 8 points, respectively, led all the way, holding a 19-10 advantage at halftime.

Woodward.	G	FG	P	Rockville High.	G	FG	P
Curry,f	2	0	4	Bailey,f	2	1	5
Anderson,f	2	2	6	Linchtman,f	0	0	0
O'Donohoe,f	4	2	10	Greene,f	0	0	0
Martin,c	4	0	8	Rice,f	1	0	2
Voigt,g	1	1	3	Wilson,c	1	2	4
Houff,g	0	1	1	Poole,g	1	2	4
Ons,g	0	1	1	Ball,g	1	0	2
				Luhn,g	1	2	4
Totals	13	7	33				

Referee—Chisari.

Marshall Isle Marines Prove Good Softball Coaches, Play Natives and Get Walloped, 24-2

Somewhere in the Marshalls (Delayed).—Marshall Island natives knew nothing about softball or baseball until nine months ago when units of the Fourth Marine Division invaded this former Japanese outpost. But 20 members of a Fourth Marine Air Wing unit based here will tell you that they've learned plenty.

On a recent Sunday afternoon trip to a nearby island where native labor gangs live, Marines took a 24-2 walloping in a softball game played on a field almost ankle deep in coral sand and no larger than a tennis court at Forest Hills.

Natives have learned the game from several Navy men who live with them and act as supervisors. Gloves and all necessary equipment have been furnished them, and two native teams have been organized and play almost daily after working hours. There are endless arguments as to which is the better native team, but neither one has been beaten on his home field by any Marine or Navy team.

In Sunday's game Marines received the surprise of their life as the native team took the field and snapped the ball around like a group of professionals. Characteristic infield chatter such as "easy man" and "get hot," mixed with chatter in their own Marshallese language, drew expressions of awe from heathernecks.

But they were in for an even greater surprise when a slow, medium-built, easy-going native took the mound and began throwing a blazing fast ball and an occasional curve.

No complete box score of the game was kept but final estimates were that at least 10 Leathernecks were strike-out victims and only five got clean base hits. Several drives into deep center field seemed like certain extra base hits. But Marines failed to reckon with the native center fielder, who, standing in water up to his knees, would start swimming at the crack of the bat, turn, and make the catch. Driven into the ocean were two-base hits, but the runner had to make his base.

Due to soft underfooting no one wore shoes. The natives, accustomed to running in soft coral, had no trouble generating speed. But many Marines fell on their way to first base and were easy putouts.

A particular pleasure to the natives was to trap a runner between bases. When this would happen not one or two but all nine members of the native team would rush over to aid in the putout while native spectators would loudly shout their approval. But the greatest ovation of the afternoon came when a line drive struck a native squarely on top of the head, bounced high into the air, and finally was caught by the native himself.

Kensington Wins, 51-32

Kensington Junior High's cagers defeated the ninth-grade Damacus quint, 51-32, yesterday at Kensington. George Krouse paced the winners with 12 points.

D. C. Hockey Lions Face N. Y. Rovers Tuesday Night

Something new in ice hockey will be featured at Uline Arena Tuesday night when Washington's Lions close their Eastern Hockey League season against the New York Rovers at 8:30 o'clock.

The Lions and Rovers also are to oppose in Madison Square Garden tomorrow afternoon.

Through mutual agreement, both the Lions and Rovers have agreed to eliminate the blue lines and observe only one red line in Tuesday's contest. This streamlined setup will speed up both the passing and scoring, and will eliminate most of the whistle blowing occasioned by off-sides.

President Tom Lockhart and other Eastern League officials will be present to view the results. In a previous match of this nature at Madison Square Garden last Sunday the Rovers routed the Philadelphia Falcons, 13-4, and will be favored to whip the Lions Tuesday.

The Lions must play without the services of Nick Phillips, their aggressive center, tomorrow following a third major penalty called against Nick in Philadelphia last Wednesday night following his fight with the Falcons' Ross Planche.

Landon Beats Friends, 42 to 32

Landon Prep's quintet racked up its sixth win yesterday by defeating Friends School, 42-32, at Friends.

With Jack Leachman's 23 points leading the attack, the Prepmen were never in danger and were in front, 23-4 at halftime.

Landon.	G	FG	P	Friends.	G	FG	P
Leachman,f	8	7	23	Arundel,f	2	1	5
Earnest,f	1	1	3	Goetner,f	1	0	2
Loewstein,f	0	0	0	Lochner,f	0	0	0
Armstrong,c	1	1	3	Joslyn,c	1	0	2
Ridgely,g	1	0	2	Dean,g	1	1	3
Maguire,g	0	0	0	Hill,g	1	0	2
Lewis,g	1	2	4	Kenny,g	6	2	14
Manfuso,g	1	1	3	Armstrong,g	1	0	2
Simpson,g	1	0	2	Hudson,g	1	0	2
Bernhardt,g	0	0	0				
Totals	15	12	42	Totals	14	4	32

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

At Mexico City

MR. SUMNER WELLES, whose opinions carry much weight in Latin America, has declared that the refusal to invite Argentina and El Salvador to Mexico City is a sign of "d i s integration in the structure of . . . (the) inter - American system." If that is true, it is a serious charge. But the very argument which Mr. Welles uses to support his charge is, I submit, a complete refutation of it. "And yet," he says, "this meeting has been called primarily to consider the project for international organization formulated at Dumbarton Oaks." For how could Argentina, which is not one of the United Nations, be invited to participate in a project which is being undertaken by the United Nations?

LIPPMANN

Just why and how, it may be asked, does the present Argentine government have rights which no one is proposing to grant to Franco's Spain, or even to genuine neutrals like Sweden and Switzerland? If Mr. Welles thinks Argentina should have been invited to Mexico City to consider Dumbarton Oaks, will he contend that Argentina should also be invited to San Francisco?

IF THERE IS "disintegration," surely it is because Argentina did not rally to the common defense of the American republics, and has harbored their enemies, and not because they did not invite her to Mexico City.

If Mr. Welles is right that there should be no distinction between those who have defended this hemisphere in its time of greatest peril, and those who have not, then he is proposing to inaugurate a system of collective security by denying at the outset that there is any such thing as collective responsibility

THE TIME WILL COME for Argentina, as it will for Spain, and eventually even for the enemies we are fighting, when they can be admitted as equals in the world organization. But that time is not now. And because it is not now, we must look upon all our decisions and arrangements as provisional and not as the final shape of things for a world which has achieved peace. They are measures of war, and for that period of pacification through which the nations must pass before there is peace.

In all our deliberations we shall have to bear this in mind. After organized hostilities end, we have immediately before us a period of some years during which we shall be making the transition from war to peace. It is the period when we must police our enemies, repair the ravages and dislocations of the war, reconvert from a military economic order to a civilian, and demobilize at least fifty million armed men all over the world. It is in that period that the peace will be won or lost.

SEEN IN THIS PERSPECTIVE is seems very clear that the soundest way to meet the most serious criticism of Dumbarton Oaks is to recognize that the structure and authority of the Security Council, where the great powers have a special position, is delegated by the Assembly of all the United Nations, that in the form to be agreed upon at San Francisco it is provisional for the period of pacification, and that the Assembly shall be, among its other functions, the constituent body, the constitutional convention, of the permanent international system.

If this principle were adopted at San Francisco, a very great part, I believe, of the basic criticism by nations like Mexico, Brazil, Canada, the Netherlands, would have been met. It would have been met without the risk of dissolving prematurely the combined action of those powers which must lead the world back to tranquillity.

EFFECTIVE PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS for the economic transition from war to peace will be a paramount concern of the Mexico City Conference. There will be no dispute on the principle that nations which have been allied in war must do their utmost to see one another through the aftermath of war.

This will mean among other things that we, having been great purchasers of vitally needed supplies, cannot suddenly leave our neighbors without a market for these supplies. They must have time and the means to change over from production for the abnormal demands of war to normal civilian trade. Our delegation will have useful and concrete proposals to make.

But it will be necessary to go further than they are able to go with the legal authority they possess. For this we may hope that the delegation will return with proposals to Congress for the purchase of raw materials that can be stockpiled in the United States. Everyone would gain and no one would lose. The American republics would have a market for the transitional period. We should not only have reasonably prosperous and settled neighbors but we should also replenish our national capital, our basic resources, which have been more seriously drawn down than most people in this country realize.

AND IN the true sense of the term, such a policy would cost us nothing except a part of the gold of which we have so much that it serves no purpose. Instead of a stockpile of gold in Kentucky, we should have in addition to more than enough gold, stockpiles of other metals, like copper and manganese, which in war and peace are in fact more useful than gold.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"Had me worried at first—I thought my liver was acting up!"

America at War

By Selden Menefee

The New South

A REVOLUTION is quietly going on in the deep South—a second industrial revolution. The war is partly responsible, but it goes deeper than that.

The most permanent changes that are taking place are in the chemical and plastic industry, which thrives on the South's wealth of manpower and resources—on resources which were cast aside in an earlier era, or on such abundant current products as cotton and peanuts.

I ran into this new trend in Pensacola, Fla. There a whole complex of industries has been developing around the lowly pine stump—the long-needled Southern pine, which has been cleared off millions of acres in the South, leaving b e h i n d stumps so rich in resins that they are still quite sound today.

The pioneer outfit in Pensacola is Newport Industries, Inc., which was founded about 30 years ago. In three decades this company has spent more than 10 million dollars for "worthless" stumps from which it extracts oils, resins and turpentine. And it has scarcely begun to touch the supply of stumps. Second-growth pine will produce a new abundance of lumber and stumps before the present supply can be exhausted, even if operations are greatly expanded.

Products From Stumps

Newport's chemists—it has 29 now—have discovered a total of 80 products which can be extracted from pine stumps. The most dramatic recent development is the manufacture of isoprene, a synthetic rubber product, from turpentine. Other products include synthetic camphor, made from pine oil; beta terpineol, used in fine perfumes and scented soaps, and zinc resinates which are essential to the printing trades and the paint and varnish industries.

Originally the residue of the pine stumps from which the oil, turpentine and resin had been extracted was used for fuel. But now it, too, is used for other things. The Armstrong Cork Co. has long had a plant in Pensacola, where it used Newport resins. It needed new materials for insulating wallboard.

Newport and Armstrong scientists got together, and two years later a conveyor was hauling the fibrous residue from one plant to the other. Now much of the fiber insulation you see in soundproof rooms comes from the same pine stumps.

A member of the chemical family in Pensacola is U. S. Industrial Chemicals, whose local plant processes rosin for use in paints and varnishes. It came to northwest Florida to be near the source of raw materials. Now it gets rosin from all over the South.

Another new industry is the Florida Pulp & Paper Co. Set up in 1941 as a war plant, it makes 185 tons of ammunition containers and high quality paper a day from pine wood and stumps. This company now owns 165,000 acres of pine land in the Pensacola area.

The use of the stumps has been a great boon to agriculture in northwestern Florida. Tens of thousands of acres of productive farm land has been reclaimed by cranes which tear the stumps out by the roots.

Pensacola's Outlook

All this has changed the outlook of Pensacola's citizenry. In the past the town has been primarily a parasite on the huge naval air station nearby; it calls itself the Annapolis of the air.

But now, with postwar cuts in naval personnel in sight, it is beginning to think of itself as a future industrial center. And a shipping center, too, for the postwar trade with Latin America, for Pensacola has the best deep-water harbor in the Gulf. Mobile's harbor has to have channels dredged out of the mud, New Orleans is up the Mississippi, Houston is on a ship canal, but Pensacola is at the mouth of an inclosed bay 40 miles long, with room enough for the entire United States fleet, or so they say.

There is one catch in this: Pensacola has been dead as a seaport for many years. Steamships are routed to the larger cities, and trade is not easily diverted to new seaports. But if the town's industries continue to burgeon, more and more ships may make it a port of call.

The recent influx of Northern industrialists, scientists and Navy men seems to have contributed to a new outlook on race relations, too. The Ku Klux Klan was once strong here, but early this month two Pensacola Negroes won a court decision giving them the right to vote in the Florida Democratic primaries, without creating much stir.

On the train coming into Pensacola I talked to the attorney who represented these Negroes. One of his clients, he said, was a dentist—the best in town. He is, in fact, the only man in town who is a qualified dental surgeon, and he has more white patients than colored ones.

"I'm a Southerner, born and raised down here," said the attorney. "I don't hold for social equality or racial mixture. But I believe in giving them their rights, to vote and hold jobs. You know why they want the vote? So the police will have to treat them like human beings. So they won't pick them up on suspicion and use the rubber hose on them."

Mrs. Johnson Heads Bethesda Women's Unit

By Genevieve Reynolds

Paradoxically, when an organization wants a super duper job done, it picks its busiest worker, rather than an idle member with time on her hands. So Mrs. O'Neal Johnson, Greenwich Forest, Bethesda, Md., was chosen to serve as chairman, department of the American Home and Citizenship Committee of Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs.

Club Notes

This hard-working club leader already was knee deep in community and war activities. She is a member of the executive board, Montgomery County Community Chest and Council, vice chairman of home nursing in the District chapter of the Red Cross. Currently she is serving as superintendent of the junior department of the Sunday school at Chevy Chase Church and is a member of the National Girl Scout Planning Committee.

Vitally interested in the American youth conservation problem, she will present a program on the subject at a meeting of the Woman's Club of Bethesda, Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Did You Know That . . ?

Mrs. Hazel Moore, inter-American chairman of the Women's Service Library, is one of the few, if not the only, woman of this city to attend the Inter-American Conference in Mexico. A member of the Peoples Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Cooperation, she will be joined by other mandate delegates including Mrs. Burton W. Musser, Salt Lake City, and Miss Louise Wier, Starkville, Miss. Miss Elizabeth Pattee, a teacher at the Lothrope School at Groton, Mass., is another United States delegate.

The delegates already have issued a protest at the exclusion of Argentina and El Salvador from the conclave. Miss Mabel Vernon, director of the mandate committee, says, "We shall work first in Mexico City for reestablishment of hemisphere solidarity, which means we shall support measures to restore relations with Argentina and El Salvador."

Bits of This and That . . .

International relations department, Alexandria Woman's Club, featured the Dumbarton Oaks proposals at its meeting this week at the home of Mrs. Oscar Ryder. Mrs. F. I. Gilbert, member of the D. C. League of Women Voters, led the discussion. A resume of the Big Three conference at Yalta was presented by Mrs. Kyle Booth, and Mrs. Carlos Campbell, international relations chairman, presided . . . Members of the Sherwood Woman's Club of Falls Church, Va., have gone all out to cooperate with the local PTA. To that end a school committee was formed to keep the club informed of PTA activities. A member of the committee will attend school meetings. Also, a school fund was established . . . The 16th Street Heights Club will meet Tuesday with Mrs. G. Albert Scott, 14 Denwood ave., Takoma Park, Md. Guest Speaker Mrs. John Post will talk on "Mexico" . . . Michigan State College Alumni Association will hold its annual dinner Thursday, March 1, at Hotel Hamilton. For reservations telephone Wisconsin 9463 . . . Mrs. Emmett Markwood, president of Washington Chapter, Women's American ORT, has been invited to represent the organization at a conference called by Secretary of the Treasury Henry J. Morgenthau, jr., and State Department officials February 28, 10 a. m. at the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

STRIPES HOLD SWAY in casual way when scarf is knotted at the throat and worn with matching band on flat-top coiffeur. A topper of rayon faille by Glentex and matching ascot draped around neck, secured by Coro sword, give a pert look to girl in center. At right, is bumper sailor of black and white striped satin with matching scarf

Striking Stripes Add Dash to Suits

By Martha Ellyn

Whether it is a wave of patriotism that keeps you wearing an old suit or dress, or because March 15 taxes need to be met, you'll want to look pert as a crocus. Perhaps, you may have a new outfit, made up to the minute in the 1945 way, but even so it won't have any fluffy ruffles because clothing manufacturers are still governed by L-85. This means that wool suit skirts can be no wider than 64 inches, sleeves are within the 19½-inch limit and a wool jacket can be no longer than 25 inches. But there's no restriction on wearing a perky bow, smart gilet, knotted ascot or stunning gloves to give that spirited look.

High Neck Look

The high-neck look is being encouraged this year. So if your present costumes can't carry out this fashion note, then tuck a silk scarf into the neck of your blouse or jacket, or buy or make a satin or taffeta gilet. But be smart in a saucy sort of a way. Full of zip without being ridiculous, are the gay striped accessories that are being featured this spring. If you're handy with the needle—and can find the attractive striped material—then you can make creations to add sparkle to an old costume to give that 1945 look.

One might say you can tie your wardrobe up this spring with scarfs, that may be draped and twisted in the most unorthodox ways. Outstanding among the smart accessories are the narrow striped ascots that combine black with white, pink, lime, lavender, yellow or red and other combinations. These are smart when tied high at the throat and secured with a large jewel, whether it be modern a scatter pin, like the jeweled keys, shield and sword, crowns, halberts and helmets, that have made their appearance, or the old sunburst pin with its pearl or diamond center. The long scarfs too are very fetching when tied in a small chou at a cardigan neck or worn stole-style over a plain coat and cinched in by a belt.

Striking Stripes

Striking stripes can add plenty of dash to a suit. Try the elbow length gloves to match your hat or the trim on your bonnet. Gilet and gloves to match are also in the fashion news. If you can't find them ready made then run them up yourself for the pattern departments have the instructions.

Brown-Walker Nuptials Read At St. Alban's

Before an altar banked with white gladioli, Miss Ruth Ann Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom P. Walker, Bethesda, Md., formerly of Beaumont, Tex., yesterday became the bride of Miller French Brown, son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter Douglas Brown, Beaumont. The ceremony, which took place at St. Alban's Church at 3 p. m., was read by the Right Rev. Clinton S. Quin, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas, and the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Warner.

Mr. Walker gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a gown of white satin, cut on princess lines, with sweetheart neckline outlined in seed pearls, long sleeves and full train. Her veil of illusion was finger-tip length, worn with a Mary Stuart headdress. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and freesia.

Sister Attends Bride

Mrs. William B. Gaither was matron of honor for her sister. Another sister, Miss Mary Caroline Walker, was maid of honor. Both attendants wore gowns of blue brocaded satin made with fitted bodice and full skirts. They wore Dutch caps of matching blue tulle and carried red roses.

Dr. Brown was best man for his son. Edward W. Holmes and R. M. Thompson were ushers. A reception in the Madison room of the Wardman Park followed the nuptial rites.

Wears Royal Blue Crepe

Mrs. Walker wore a gown of royal blue crepe with small flowered corsage of gardenias. Mrs. Brown wore a gown of gray lace and chiffon with a lilac hat and corsage of Parma violets. Mrs. H. B. Gaither also assisted at the reception.

For traveling the bride wore a beige gabardine suit, aqua blouse and brown accessories. Her corsage was of white camellias. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will live in Durham, N. C., following their wedding trip.

The bride attended Ward-Belmont in Nashville, Tenn., and received her degree at the University of Texas. The bridegroom attended Texas A. and M. College and is now a student at Duke University.

Arts, Letters Unit to Hear Mrs. Visson

Mrs. Andre Visson will speak today at 3 p. m to members of the Chevy Chase chapter of the National Society of Arts and Letters. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. William H. Hessie, jr., Chevy Chase, with Mrs. C. Wade McClusky acting as cohostess.

"Significance of Art in Wartime" will be her subject. Better known in art circles as Assia R. Visson, she made her first successful appearance in the world's artistic scene at the thirteenth International Congress of History of Art in Stockholm in 1933. She also attended the Congress of Switzerland in 1936 and in London in 1939, representing there the "Gazette des Beaux Arts"

Mrs. Visson left Paris, two days before the Germans entered the city, and has resumed publication of the Gazette in this country, in a monthly edition in English.

She will speak, off the record, of the important part played by French artistic circles in the underground, and in the life of France during the German occupation. Mrs. Visson is the wife of Andre Visson, author of "The Coming Struggle for Peace."

Mary White Is Married In Staunton

Staunton, Va., Feb. 19.—In Trinity Episcopal Church Saturday at 5 p. m, Miss Mary Andrews White became the bride of Lieut. Frank Elmslie White, AAF, Chevy Chase, Md., son of Col. and Mrs. Edwin Lee White of Chevy Chase, Md. The Rev. Walter Carroll Brooke, church pastor, officiated.

The bride, daughter of Commonwealth's Attorney and Mrs. John D. White, was given in marriage by her father. She wore white satin with fingertip veil held by a Juliet cap. Her bouquet was of white gardenias.

Miss Ann Stuart Pitcher and Miss Jane Woodward, this city, were attendants. The former wore blue faille and Miss Woodward was attired in yellow faille. Both wore net headdresses and carried talisman roses.

Colonel White was best man for his son and groomsmen were Harold White of Fishersville, cousin of the bride, Lee Thomas White of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and Lieut. Porter R. Taylor of Chevy Chase.

A reception in the home of the bride's parents in College Park followed the ceremony.

When the couple left for a wedding trip to New York the bride wore a brown suit with matching accessories. They will live in Miami, Fla., where Lieutenant White will be stationed. He recently returned from duty overseas.

Out-of-town guests included Miss Ida Elmslie and Miss Isabel White of Chevy Chase; Miss Martha Wishard of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and Thomas White of Richmond, Ind.

Ration Points

February 24, 1945.

MEATS, FATS, ETC. — Book four red stamps Q-5 through S-5 good through March 31. Stamps T-5 through X-5 good through April 28. Stamps Y-5 and Z-5 and A-2 through D-2 good through June 2.

PROCESSED FOODS — Book four blue stamps X-5 through Z-5 and A-2 and B-2 good through March 31. Stamps C-2 through G-2 good through April 28. Stamps H-2 through M-2 good through June 2.

SHOES—Book three airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 valid indefinitely; OPA says no plans to cancel any.

SUGAR—Book four stamp 34 good for 5 pounds through February 28. Stamp 35 valid for 5 pounds through June 2. Another stamp scheduled to be validated May 1.

GASOLINE—14-A coupons good everywhere for 4 gallons through March 21. B-5, C-5, B-6 and C-6 coupons good everywhere for five gallons.

FUEL OIL—Last year's period 4 and 5 coupons and this year's period 1 through 4 coupons good in all areas. Period 5 coupons good in Midwest and South. All coupons good throughout current heating season.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Bulletins

Sir Alex Korda is returning to England this month, and if his health permits he will accept the Soviet's invitation to visit Moscow. . . . Korda was born in Budapest and tells of the restaurateur who permitted actors and artists to sign their tabs until they could afford to pay. When Korda finally got a good movie job, and cashed his pay checks at that restaurant, the proprietor started to deduct 5 per cent from each check as a credit against the accumulated debt. After a year of this Korda suggested: "I think I've paid all my debts by now. Why do you still take 5 per cent?" The proprietor pointed to the impoverished actors and artists in the room, who were signing tabs, and explained: "Those I've helped and who succeed should pay for those who haven't been as lucky."

Lauren Bacall

Another big scandal is expected to break soon at the New York Port of Embarkation . . . A 41-story building will be erected on Park ave., in the vicinity of the Hotel Marguery. The Columbia Broadcasting System may hold a 50 per cent interest in it . . . Tots Shor will close his restaurant at the same time his bar closes—midnight—in overstrict adherence to Jimmy Byrnes' new edict. Mr. Shor explains it this way: "Any crum that can't get drunk by 12 o'clock, ain't tryin'" . . . Sherman Billingsley inserted this notice in the pay envelopes of his Stork Club employees: "Anyone caught sending customers to a speakeasy will be fired."

The Army News Service reports this incident between Eisenhower and Churchill: The American General was assuring the Prime Minister that British soldiers had exerted good influence upon the GIs. "They've toned down the exuberance of the American troops," said the General . . . Just then a GI came into the room and asked: "General, may I borrow your jeep?" . . . Eisenhower turned to Churchill and said: "See what I mean? A year ago he wouldn't have asked."

As soon as the Chicago branch of the Associated American Artists is opened on the 28th, a project entailing the opening of a Paris branch will begin. This will be the first time American art will invade France . . . The director of the Chicago branch, incidentally, is a former Pelham, N. Y., minister who left the pulpit for this job . . . CBS has recalled all the tickets for repeat broadcasts going on at midnight and those starting at 11:30, interpreting the Byrnes curfew as applying to radio shows as well as Broadway plays . . . The CIO will hold a World Unity Rally at the Garden March 12, calling upon labor to indorse the Crimea Conference. Sidney Hillman and R. J. Thomas will attend. Stettinius and Mrs. Roosevelt have been invited.

The British practice of promoting senior officers in the various war theaters to have them outrank the other Allied officers in the same theater resulted in this episode in Rome: Two Russians, wear ordinary blouses and boots, came to the British Embassy and asked: "Who is in command of the British here, and what is his rank?" They received this information, returned to their hotel, and set to work. First they filled in the blank promotions with which they had been supplied, then sewed several stars on their new uniforms in accord with their new rank. Finally, they appeared at the Allied conference, where their new promotions gave them higher rank than any of the Allied officers present.

When Life's photographers called on Lauren Bacall here, she insisted that Joanne Tree be in the pictures. Miss Tree now understudying Sue Ryan in "A Lady Says Yes," was her constant companion in the nickel-borrowing days . . . Gertrude Stein saw the Katharine Cornell show at the Madeline Theater in Paris—a performance for servicemen and servicewomen—by wearing a khaki overcoat and an overseas cap . . . Walt Disney has purchased the movie rights to Sterling North's books for juveniles, "Jeremiah" and "Greased Lightning."

Missing Girl Found

Martinsburg, W. Va., Feb. 23.—Evelyn Donivan, 15, reported by her mother as missing from home for 10 days, was found yesterday working at a home in another part of the county and was turned over to the Department of Public Assistance here by Policewoman Maud S. Mason.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"I just had a good heart to heart talk with Daughter—she was so full of good advice for me, I wish I had known her 20 years ago."

Miss Hislaire Is Betrothed

Of interest to diplomatic circles in Washington is the announcement of the engagement of Miss Marie-France Hislaire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Hislaire, Forest Hills, Long Island, and Xavier Marie Daufresne de la Chevalerie, attache of the French Embassy, son of M. and Mme. Christian de la Chevalerie, Paris.

Miss Hislaire is studying at the graduate school of journalism at Columbia University. She is an alumna of the Institute de la Vierge Fidele in Brussels and of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart. Her father is director of the Belgian Broadcasting Services here and editor of the magazine, Belgium. Before German occupation of Belgium he was editor of the newspaper Independance Belge in Brussels.

M. de la Chevalerie was graduated from Ecole de Sciences Politiques and the Faculte de Droit in Paris. He fought with the Free French in the Gabon, Tchad, Libya and Tunisia campaigns.

Pen Women Sponsor Tea

A tea will be given Sunday from 4 to 6 p. m., at 1851 Columbia rd. nw., by the D. C. Branch, National League of American Pen Women.

A member artist, Mrs. Leroy A. McGee, will speak and exhibit her original paintings, many of which are scenes from the Philippine Islands.

Assisting as cohostesses will be Mrs. Walter Miles, Mrs. George G. Gaydah, former national chairman of art, and Mr. Harry Lewis Raul. The tea tables will be graced by Mrs. James Henry Ferguson, national president.

Mary Haworth's Mail appears every day except Saturday in the Women's Pages. Read it tomorrow in Section IV.

Harris & Ewing

SHE MISSES ENGLAND, but Mrs. Coleridge, wife of Comdr. the Hon. Richard D. Coeridge of the Royal Navy, assigned to the Joint Staff Mission, is delighted with Washington. Her two children take most of her spare moments, but morning hours are spent at the British Embassy working in one of the missions. Son Samuel, near 3, and William 7, are becoming American

Security Unit Vote Formula Is Explained

By Frederick Kuh

Copyright Chicago Sun Syndicate

London, Feb. 23.—It is now at last possible to publish authentic news of the solution upon which the Big Three agreed at the Yalta conference for the voting procedure in the world security organization.

This information, which emanates from Allied official sources and is unimpeachable, modifies all previously published versions, including mine of Thursday.

The following is the formula that the United States, Britain, Russia and—assuming they concur—France and China will present to all the United Nations at the San Francisco quarterly meeting April 25:

1. The decisions of the security council in all cases shall be taken by the majority of at least 7 of 11 members.

Majority of Seven Sufficient

2. For decisions on the question of procedure, the "majority will not be qualified." In plain English, this means that on procedural matters, a majority of seven will be sufficient, for instance, even if it includes six nonpermanent members of the council and only one great power.

3. For decisions on questions involving no immediate threat of war, the majority of seven or more must include the five great powers, excepting those directly involved in the dispute.

4. For decisions on the questions of involving an immediate threat of war or the checking of aggression, the majority must include the five great powers even if they are implicated in the dispute.

Concessions by Russians

This document contains one concession by the Russians which might prove important. It certainly seems to be a change from the proposal the Soviet delegation presented at Dumbarton Oaks.

For Point 3 of the new formula for voting procedure means that in the settlement of disputes which involve no immediate threat of war, the great power will be deprived of the right to vote if it itself is implicated in the conflict.

Who Shall Decide?

The formula, however, contains a significant enigma: Who is to decide whether in any dispute an immediate threat of war is involved?

Any of the five great powers—perhaps because it has a selfish vested interest in the outcome—under this formula could declare that any given conflict entails the immediate threat of war and that therefore this power is ready to take up arms against the aggressor.

In this way the concession made in Point 3—the exclusion of the interested power from the vote—might be invalidated. In all cases a majority of at least seven must agree that the immediate threat of war exists. But must these seven include all five great powers Yalta evidently left that puzzle unsolved.

The evaluation of the Crimea solution depends on how it is put into practice. Above all, much will depend on the ratio of disputes in the postwar world which are treated by the council as involving no immediate threat of war as compared with those considered to involve the immediate threat.

Fulbright to Address A. B. Pugh Bible Class

Senator William Fulbright (D., Ark.) will address the twenty-third annual banquet of the A. B. Pugh Bible Class March 14 at 6 p. m. at Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church. Chief Justice Bolitha J. Laws, class teacher, will be recognized for his recent appointment as chief justice of the District Court.

Jane Arden

2-24
GLAMA MORE SAYS FOR ME TO BRING YOU OVER TO HER TABLE, HONEY CHILE—
YOU MEAN REE-LY? OH, TUBBY—HOW WONDERFUL!
JUST KIDS—THIS IS A PUSHOVER, HECTOR—
YOU'RE TELLING ME!
THIS IS GLAMA MORE OF THE MOVIES, HONEY CHILE
DO YOU KNOW HECTOR KING, THE FAMOUS DIRECTOR? HE'S BEEN WANTING TO MEET YOU!
YES—AH—THIS GIRL HAS—ER—POSSIBILITIES—YES INDEED!

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Convalescents Given A Treat by Mae West; Notes of the Theater

IT WAS A GRACIOUS GESTURE that Mae West made yesterday afternoon in the direction of the war casualties receiving rehabilitation treatment in the Washington area by giving a special matinee of "Catherine Was Great" in the National Theater exclusively for their entertainment.

Mae West

It revealed a phase of the star's nature usually too obscured from public view and came about like this:

When Miss West was approached to visit some of the boys in the wards, she was quick to confess that her emotional reactions to close and informal contact with the wounded men had an unfortunately depressing effect upon her that she could neither combat successfully nor conceal.

But she was all right on the stage, so why not permit her to give a special matinee performance for the servicemen, who would attend as her guests?

Plans were quickly perfected on scarcely more than 24 hours notice.

That is how it was that the National was packed yesterday afternoon by an audience drawn from every convalescent center in the Washington area, representing all the armed forces and including servicemen of all the Allied Nations who are under treatment in this vicinity.

It is doubtful if Miss West ever appeared before a more grateful or more enthusiastic capacity crowd.

It is worth noting that the spirit of the thing quickly communicated itself to everyone concerned in the presentation of a complete play at the National, from the management down to the last employe — musicians, stage hands, electricians, everybody. All contributed their services, not on order from any union or unions, but by urging individually that they be allowed to participate in the entertainment of the lads who had been out there on the front lines taking it the hard way. Those lads are not the only ones who will remember the occasion with a bit of a thrill and a feeling of warmth around the heart.

Today is the day Manager Bernard Lust of the Hippodrome Theater will be breaking out one one of the most elaborate screen bills his house has offered since its emergence as a downtown outlet for standard film attractions. The program's major novelty will be "Adventure in Music," in which several of the world's great artists will be heard in compositions of the masters. These noted performers will include Jose Iturbi, Emanuel Fuermann, Vronsky and Babin, in dual piano numbers; the Coolidge String Quartet, Mildred Dillings, harpiste, and others of equal renown. The dramatic portion of the entertainment will be supplied by Bette Davis and Paul Lukas in the Warner Brothers' film version of Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," with a short-reel of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo in the lively "Gaietie Parisienne" added to give the two and a half hour bill an extra fillip. An amusement bargain if ever there was one.

Aims at New Form

In writing and directing the modern tragedy, "I Am Looking For An American," to be presented tonight by a cast of approximately 100 at The American University as part of the institution's observance of its fifty-second Founders' Day, Severino Montano has striven to evolve a technique that will revive the sweep and grandeur of the great periods in theater history and combine wit hthem the virile qualities and advanced technical skills of the contemporary stage.

His anniversary drama treats of the experience of a student from Detroit, enlisting in the service of his country at the time of Pearl Harbor. Its presentation will embrace utilization of a male chorus composed exclusively of disabled veterans of the present war.

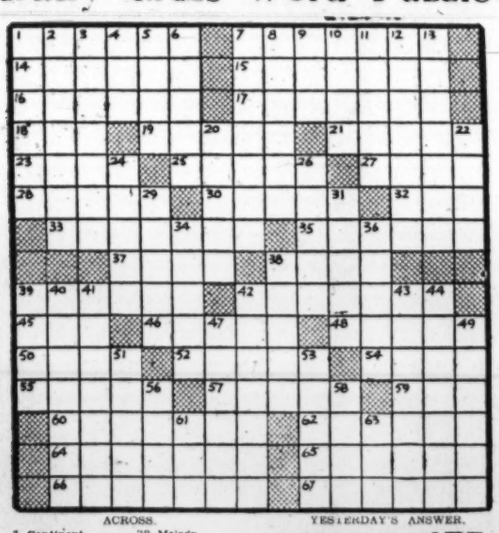
Mr. Montano, attached to the office of the President of the Philippines, is the foremost playright of the Islands and former director of the Community Theater in Manila. He is a product of Dr. Baker's 47 Workshop at Yale University and knows his way about the theater.

Tonight's production of his play may be construed as evidence that President Paul F. Douglass is eager to devote the facilities of The American University to experimental drama he feels may prove of value to the playhouse.

Aside-to-the-Weatherman Note

Congratulations!

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS.

1 Continent.
7 Repugnance.
14 Careener.
15 Ruler.
16 Blur in printing.
17 Glitter.
18 Eroded.
19 Savor.
21 Groups of small animals.
23 Dandy.
25 Pass imperceptively.
27 Flat-bottomed boat.
28 Theater of action.
30 Concerning.
32 Note in Guido's scale.
33 Instruct.
35 Infrequent.
37 Part.
38 Melody.
39 Aver.
42 Careful eaters.
43 Material.
46 Lowest point.
48 Flat fish.
50 Indigo.
52 Carouse.
54 Breadth.
55 Pertaining to weight.
57 Clamping devices.
59 Small bird.
60 Figure supporting column.
62 Bring into harmony.
64 Issue.
65 More unfavorable.
66 Yields.
67 Promotes.

DOWN.

1 Fleet of ships.
2 Show special consideration.
3 Ebbed.
4 Kind.
5 Ancient Breton.
6 Religious.
7 Design.
8 Stop in progress.
9 Resort.
10 Graceful: obs.
11 Presses.
12 Comforted.
13 Rapid fluttering reiteration of a tone.
20 Writing tablet.
22 Gilded.
24 Harden: var.
26 Follow.
29 Oak fruit.
31 Temporary shelters.
34 Communion table.
36 Vegetables.
38 Fatigues.
39 Horse of graceful build.
40 Law-making assemblies.
41 Chromatin of a cell nucleus.
42 Ministers.
43 Enchantment.
44 Tinted.
47 Give with ardor.
49 Penetrates.
51 Pink-purple flower.
53 Jumps.
56 Pithy, jointed stem.
58 Deter.
61 Insane.
63 Digit.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.

TUNE IN SUNDAYS
The
Old Fashioned Revival Hour
WWDC—9-10 P.M.
International Gospel Broadcast
Charles E. Fuller
Director

U. S. GIVES GOOD HOUSEWIVES BONUS OF RED POINTS

Patriotic American housewives every day are getting *extra* red points for doing a job that they alone can do for this country.

For those who wish to get this red-point bonus, here's what to do. Save every drop of your used kitchen fats. Turn them in to your butcher promptly. For every pound, he'll give you 2 red points bonus . . . that's how urgently these used fats are needed to make medicines, gunpowder, synthetic rubber, soaps and a hundred other essentials on the battlefield and home front. Keep saving until the last gun's fired!

Pennsylvania Railroad Reports on its 98th Year of Service

INCOME STATEMENT

	1944	Comparing with 1943
INCOME:		
Operating Revenues—Freight, Passenger, Mail, Express, etc.	$1,010,015,912	I $30,242,757
Other Income—chiefly dividends and interest on securities owned	39,272,649	D 3,230,869
Total	1,049,288,561	I 27,011,888
EXPENSES:		
Operating Expenses	736,318,745	I 72,808,034
Taxes	152,838,409	D 27,567,082
Equipment and Joint Facility Rents	11,886,692	I 3,576,150
Other Charges—chiefly rentals paid for leased roads and interest on the Company's debt	83,524,284	D 1,107,161
Total	984,568,130	I 47,709,941
Net Income	64,720,431	D 20,698,053
DISPOSITION OF NET INCOME:		
Appropriations to sinking and other funds, etc.	3,244,558	I 1,320,439
Retirement of Debt—Penna. R.R. Co.	18,767,970	I 1,456,970
Dividend 5% ($2.50 per share)	32,919,385	—
Transferred to credit of Profit and Loss	9,788,518	D 23,475,462

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

Business continued at a very high level during 1944, the volume being the largest in the Company's history. Operating revenues for the first time in almost one hundred years of operation amounted to over one billion dollars. Notwithstanding the unprecedented demands for transportation service, the Company's operations were performed as well as, if not better than, in any of the previous war years.

While operating revenues increased $30,242,757, due to the greater volume of traffic, this was more than offset by an increase of $72,808,034 in operating expenses, caused principally by the full effect of the wage increases referred to in the 1943 report, increased costs of material and fuel, and the cost of handling the larger volume of business. Taxes remained abnormally high. As a result, even though the volume of business was greater than in any year in the Company's history, Net Income of $64,720,431 was $20,698,053 less than in 1943, and $36,748,362 less than in 1942. Notwithstanding this fact, the dividend paid in 1944 was maintained at the same rate paid in 1943 and 1942, or 5% ($2.50 per share).

The management looks forward with confidence that the Company will continue to serve the country successfully in 1945 while planning for the time when the economic changes brought about by the end of the war will have to be met and new standards of peace-time transportation established.

WAR TRANSPORTATION

The performance of the American railroads in meeting the unprecedented demands upon them for transportation service in these war years has been widely commended. They have not only carried the enormous war-time load that would normally move in railroad service, but they have also moved the immense volume of traffic which has been forced off the highways by fuel, vehicle and tire shortages, together with practically all of the traffic formerly moving in coastwise and intercoastal shipping.

Their ability to render satisfactory service during this period of record-breaking traffic was due primarily to the fact that all through the depression from 1932 to 1939 the railroads, both individually and collectively, had been developing improved transportation methods and facilities and building up a central organization to meet war-time emergencies.

The enormous volume of traffic incident to the war effort concentrated on the railroad, which serves the largest centers of population and industry east of the Mississippi River, and reaches the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Seaboard, has been handled only because the Company, through the war years, has at great expense, added to its plant and equipment.

TAXES

Railway taxes of the Company for 1944 (federal income taxes, excess profits taxes and other federal, state and local corporate and property taxes), amounted to $126,034,483. They were, with the exception of 1943, the highest in the history of the Company. These taxes, together with Unemployment Insurance taxes of $12,862,679, and Railroad Retirement taxes of $13,941,247, aggregated $152,838,409.

All taxes required 15.2 cents out of each dollar of operating revenue, the equivalent of 23.3% upon the capital stock, or $11.63 per share. The extent of the tax bill in 1944 is well indicated by the fact that taxes took about 70 cents out of every dollar left after paying operating expenses and other charges.

The railroads are taxed not only by the Federal Government and the various States, but by many of the counties, cities and other municipalities they serve. These taxes, which the railroads have borne for many years at ever increasing rates, together with all other kinds of taxes, principally the heavy Income and Excess Profits Taxes, have reached the point where practically all of the so-called large profits of the railroads during the war period have been and are now being drained off in taxes.

The result is that the railroads have been unable to create the reserves that should be provided, in fact should be required, for rehabilitation after the war.

REDUCTION OF FUNDED DEBT

Substantial reductions in the outstanding debt in the hands of the public continued during the year, the debt of System Companies being reduced $31,283,927. The debt of the System in the hands of the public shows a net reduction of $138,000,000 during the last five years.

REFINANCING OF BONDS

Refunding operations, detailed in the report, have resulted in calling for redemption, during 1944 and so far this year, four issues of bonds totalling $140,735,000, while new issues, totalling $129,735,000, and bearing lower rates of interest, have been sold to provide funds for the redemptions. These transactions insure ultimate savings of approximately $61,000,000. In addition, refunding operations of three terminal companies, jointly owned with other railroads, will produce ultimate savings to the Pennsylvania of approximately $9,200,000.

ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS

The continuance of traffic at an unusually high level necessitated every effort to further increase the railroad's capacity, which involved large expenditures for improvements and additions to road and equipment that would not have been necessary except for the war.

Despite the urgent need for increased passenger carrying capacity, it was impossible to acquire any new passenger cars due to the continuance of restrictions resulting from the extraordinary war-time demands for critical materials. It is hoped that this situation may improve during 1945.

RESEARCH

Through research, the railroads of the country have kept in the forefront of technological progress. They have not only been continuously engaged in original work of their own, but have also intensively followed the development of every branch of science and engineering for discoveries and advances adaptable to railroad use. To the railroads, research means the organized, scientific endeavor constantly to provide better equipment, facilities and methods of operation, and to improve those already in use. They conduct research individually, as separate companies, collectively through the Association of American Railroads, and cooperatively with equipment manufacturers and others in all fields.

RAILROAD SOCIAL SECURITY

The pension, the security in old age for life's work well done, has been one of the principal rewards for service with the Company since the turn of the century. To the employe, the pension stands next in importance to the job itself. There now has been introduced in the Congress legislation which would intermingle with the pension plan, as it now exists, other forms of social security of unknown soundness which would result, in the judgment of the management, in undermining the existing plan to the detriment of the employes—a situation which the management thinks, from the standpoint of both the employes and the stockholders, would be most unfortunate.

THE EMPLOYES

The Board takes pleasure in acknowledging the continued loyalty and efficiency of the employes, who have supported the war effort in full, and cooperated wholeheartedly and effectively with the management.

The employes have served their Country and their Company well. Since the beginning of the war, 51,559 have gone into the Armed Forces, 614 have given their lives.

The management gratefully acknowledges the efficiency of the more than 21,000 women who have come into the service of the Company so that men could go to war.

A remarkable job has been done by these employes—continuously now for five years—and it is to the lasting credit of these men and women who staff and operate the railroad that they have never failed to meet their responsibilities in all the problems that have confronted the railroad.

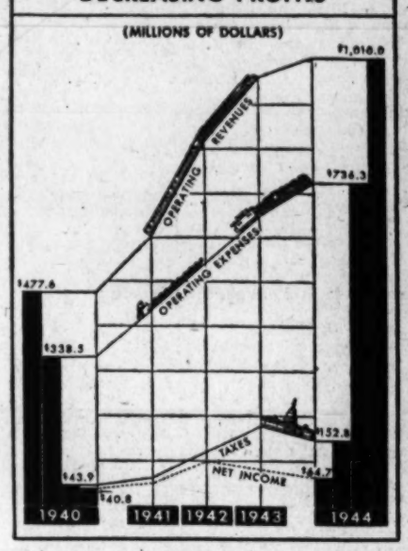
STOCKHOLDERS

The Capital Stock of the Company at the close of the year was owned by 213,121 stockholders, an increase of 3,503 compared with December 31, 1943, with an average holding of 61.8 shares.

The management is always appreciative of the cooperation extended by security holders, the public and employes, and recognizes its responsibility to keep them informed as to the Company's business, service, finances and other important matters.

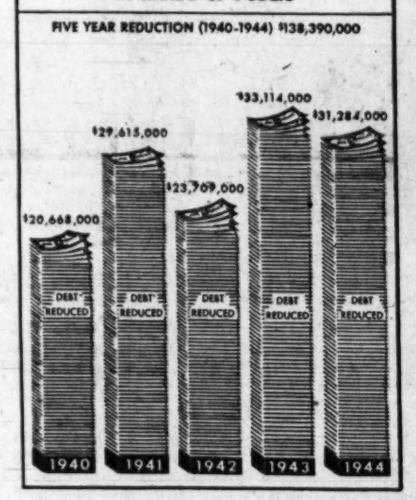
M. W. CLEMENT, *President.*

INCREASING BUSINESS DECREASING PROFITS



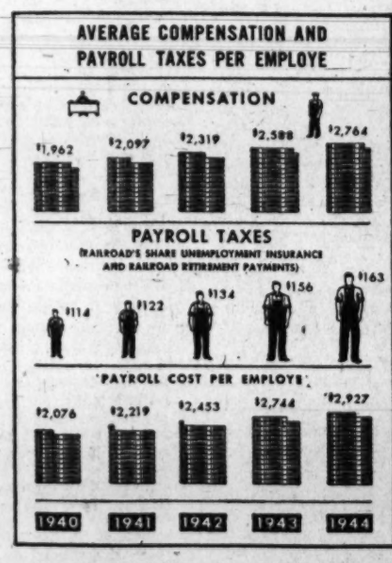
Even though the volume of business was greater than in any year in the Company's history, Net Income of $64,720,431 was $20,698,053 less than in 1943, and $36,748,362 less than in 1942.

REDUCTION OF SYSTEM DEBT IN HANDS OF PUBLIC



The 1944 net reduction of the debt of the Pennsylvania Railroad System in the hands of the public amounted to $31,283,927. Over the last five years the net reduction has been $138,000,000.

AVERAGE COMPENSATION AND PAYROLL TAXES PER EMPLOYE



The chart shows the steady increase in the average compensation per employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the railroad's share of unemployment insurance and railroad retirement payments over the past five years.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Serving the Nation

Today's Radio Programs

Saturday — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Today's Prelude, 6:05. News, 6, 7, 8:30. Town Clock, 7:10-7:45 8-9. Wills, 7:45.	Bill Henson, 6:05. 7:15, 8:15, 8:35. News, 6, 7, 7:55 and 8:30. World Roundup, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30. News, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	Jerry Strong, 6-7, 7:45-8. News 6, 7, 7:30, 8.	News, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Bob Ellis, 6-6:30, 7-7:30, 7:35-8:30.	Corn Squeezing Time, 5:45, 6:45. News, 6:45, 7:30 & 8. Godfrey, 7-9:15. Mahoney, 7:40-50.
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Home Is What You Make It	Kaws; Art Brown	News; Music	Music Salon	News, Arthur Godfrey
:15	" "	News; Banghart	Brown of the Organ	Music in the Air	" "	Home Service Daily
:30	" "	Encores	Musical Bouquet	Traffic Court	" "	Garden Gate
:45	Calling All Girls	" "	" "	" "	" "	Junior Board
10 :00	What's Cooking	Grant, Rice, Sports	News	News; Music Hall	Bing Crosby	Youth on Parade
:15	" "	" "	Dinning Sisters	Music Hall	Good Neighbor Club	" "
:30	Land of the Lost	Frankie Conners	Swap and Shop	" "	" "	Mary Lee Taylor
:45	" "	Alex Dreier	" "	" "	" "	" "
11 :00	Bud Ward	First Piano Quartet	News, Billy Repaid	News; Symphony	Morning Matinee	News; Let's Pretend
:15	" "	" "	Arlington on	Rachmaninoff's	Rosebud Junior Chorus	Let's Pretend
:30	" "	Smilin' Ed McConnell	the Air	Symphony No. 2	Junior Amateurs	Billie Burke Show
:45	Chatham Shopper	" "	Music for Luncheon	In E Minor	" "	" "
12 :00	News; Evans	News; Improvisations	Hello Mom	News	Dixie Jamboree	Theater of Today
:15	Ear Teasers	Consumer Time	" "	Sinatra Sings	" "	" "
:30	Farm and	America Marches	Bing Crosby	Luncheon Lyrics	All Sports Parade	Stars Over Hollywood
:45	Home Makers	Look to This Day	Red Cross Reporter	Once Upon a Time	Dixie Jamboree	" " "
1 :00	Na'l Children's Frolic	Music You Like	News	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Grand Central
:15	" " "	" "	Russ Hodges	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Station; News
:30	Little Show	The Baxters	Symphonies for Youth	" "	All Sports Parade	Report to the Nation
:45	News; Evans	War Telescope	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" " "
2 :00	Metropolitan Opera	Musicana	" "	News; Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Tommy Dorsey
:15	Lohengrin"	"	" "	Judge Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	" "
:30	Helen Traubel	Negro Newspaper	George Starney's	" "	All Sports Parade	Carolina Hayride
:45	Lauritz Melchoir	Publisher's Assoc.	Orchestra	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
3 :00	Kerstin Thorburg	Orchestra of	News; Russ Hodges	WINX News	All Sports Parade	The Land Is Bright
:15	Alex. Sved	The Nations	Russ Hodges	T for Two	Tony Wakeman	" " "
:30	Norman Cordon	" " "	Les Elgart's Orch.	" " "	All Sports Parade	Syncopation Piece
:45	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	Tony Wakeman	Job for Tomorrow
4 :00	" "	Doctor's Look Ahead	News, Charles Hodges	News; Rhythm Range	All Sports Parade	Washington Report
:15	" "	" "	G. T. Eyes Sports	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	Overseas Report
:30	" "	Novelette	Music	Jam for Supper	All Sports Parade	Assignment Home
:45	" "	Radio Reporter	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
5 :30	" "	Grand Hotel	News; Russ Hodges	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Philadelphia Orch.
:15	" "	" "	Russ Hodges	Music Hall	All Sports Parade	" "
:30	" "	John W. Vandercook	Sat. Jam Sessions	" "	News; Tony Wakeman	" "
:45	Hello Sweetheart	Tin Pan Alley	" "	" "	All Sports Parade	" "
6 :00	News; First Call	News; Leif Eld	News; Music	WINX News	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Mahoney, Costello
:15	First Call	Musicade	Frank Young, Piano	Sunset Serenade	" "	Battle of Bureaus
:30	Martin Agronsky	Dutch Bergman	Alvino Rey's Orch.	Lee Reisman's Orch.	Ian Ross MacFarlane	" "
:45	Labor, U.S.A.	News, Bennett	Russ Hodges	" "	All Sports Parade	World Today; News
7 :00	Miss Flowers, Inc.	Our Foreign Policy	Am. Eagle in Britain	WINX News	Crowley's Bible Quiz	Mayor of the Town
:15	Leland Stowe	Sec. Stettinius	" "	Close Harmony	" "	" "
:30	Meet Your Navy	"The Saint"	Hawaii Calls	Symphonetta	Fullness of Time	America in the Air
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
8 :00	Early American	Gaslight Gayeties	News, Singiser	News; Short but Sweet	Penny for	Danny Kaye Show
:15	Dance Music	" "	Music for Remembr.	U. F. W.	Your Thoughts	" "
:30	Boston Symphony	Truth or	Detroit Symphony	Town Opera House	News; 1450 Club	F. B. I. In Peace
:45	Villa-Lobos	Consequences	" "	" "	1450 Club	and War; News
9 :00	Chorus No. 12	National Barn Dance	" "	News; Symphony	Richard Eaton	Your Hit Parade
:15	" "	" "	" "	Strauss'	" "	" "
:30	Spot Light Bands	Can You Top This?	Mysterious Traveler	"Don Quixote"	News; 1450 Club	" "
:45	(Count Basie)	" "	" "	" "	1450 Club	Saturday Serenade
10 :00	Andy Russell	Judy Canova Show	Chicago Theater	News; Let's Dance	" "	" "
:15	" "	" "	" "	Let's Dance	" "	Al Pearce Show
:30	The Man Called X	Grand Ole' Opry	" "	" "	News; Rhapsody	" "
:45	" " "	" "	" "	" "	For the Girls	Dean Gildersleeve
11 :00	News; Evans	News; Music	News; Jamboree	News; Let's Dance	Hits of the Day	News; Maj. Eliot
:15	Hour of Dreams	Religion in News	Shady Valley	Let's Dance	" "	Arch McDonald's
:30	" " "	I Sustain The Wings	" "	USO Club Dance	News; Hits	Moondial
:45	" " "	" "	" "	" "	Hits of the Day	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.

BOYS! *Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236*

TERRY

LIEFTENANT LEE IS TOO ALERT FOR US, HII-SHEE....LET US TERMINATE OUR PLAY-ACTING...
I THOUGHT THE DRAGON LADY WOULD HAVE AN EAR HANDY WHEN HI SHEE BEGAN TO DIG FOR MILITARY INFORMATION...
DO NOT FEEL HUMILIATED, OLD FRIEND.... IT WAS NECESSARY TO DISARM YOU IN ORDER TO PROCEED WITH OUR DISCUSSION IN A CALMER ATMOSPHERE....
MEANWHILE
TO BE EFFECTIVE, A YANKEE RADIO-BEACON MUST BE LOCATED IN THIS GENERAL AREA...
INDEED, SIRE, NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY HAS OCCURRED IN THIS SECTION—EXCEPT, PERHAPS, MADAME DE PLEXIS COMING TO OCCUPY THE BARON'S ESTATE...

MARY WORTH

IS THERE--ANY HOPE, DR. NORTON?
HE--DOESN'T SEEM TO BE FIGHTING, MISS WINSOR! NO WILL TO LIVE--! TOO BAD!
HAS HE ANY NEAR RELATIVES WHO SHOULD BE NOTIFIED?
THERE IS ONE WHO SHOULD BE CALLED--BUT I'M AFRAID SHE WOULDN'T BE INTERESTED--!
AT THIS MOMENT--IN TONY'S RESTAURANT, WHERE MONICA DISCOVERED LINK AND LESLIE TOGETHER--
GIUSEPPE! WE GOTTA RESERVATION FOR PRIVATE DINING ROOM "B"--! YOU SEE SHE'S A-SPIC N'SPAN! ...CAPISCE...?
SURE, BOSS! I POOSHA DA BROOM AROUN--PRESTO!

MICKEY FINN

--FURTHERMORE, MY CLIENT IS A VICTIM OF FALSE ARREST AND YOU WILL NOT ONLY RELEASE HIM IMMEDIATELY, BUT YOU WILL ALSO--
OH!
OOH!
HE'S PASSED OUT!
IT MUST BE THE RAT POISON!! --HE DRANK SOME OF IT WHEN WE RAIDED THE PLACE!
HE DID? YOU'D BETTER GET HIM TO A HOSPITAL! QUICK!!
YES--HE'S OKAY NOW! THEY GOT IT OUT WITH A STOMACH PUMP!
SURE, HE DRANK SOME! --FOR EVIDENCE! AIN'T THAT RICH?
YEAH! FALSE ARREST AND THE GUY'S LAWYER IS GOING TO SUE FOR $25,000!

MYRTLE

I GUESS BINGO DIDN'T WANT A BATH!
HE ALWAYS RUNS WHEN YOU BRING OUT THE TUB!
ARF!
IT'S A SHAME TO WASTE THIS NICE HOT WATER.
WELL, IF BINGO DOESN'T WANT IT I'LL USE IT!
OH! EXCUSE ME!

DIXIE DUGAN

THAT TIME BOMB WON'T EXPLODE--IT'S A SOUVENIR.
FROM WHERE? TOKYO?
I FOUND IT IN A GOVERNMENT BUILDING, ABROAD--I USE IT TO TELL TIME WITH--OR I SHOULD SAY USED TO USE IT--YOU'VE PROBABLY RUINED IT!
UH-I-WELL, THIS PLACES US IN AN AWKWARD POSITION, MR. JUDLEY--ALL WE CAN DO IS APOLOGIZE--
ON THE CONTRARY--I APOLOGIZE FOR ALL THE NERVES IT CREATED--
--AND I'M ALSO PLACED IN AN AWKWARD POSITION--I HAVE TO ASK A BIG FAVOR OF YOU--
ANYTHING TO ATONE FOR OUR POOR JUDGMENT OF YOU--
GOLLY HILL, YES--IT WASN'T LOADED ANYWAY

DON WINSLOW

FOLLOWING MORNING REFRESHED, BREAKFASTED AND RARING TO GO, RED SAYS--
WHERE TO, SKIPPER?
WE'RE GOING TO OUR NEW OFFICE!
WHAT'S THE IDEA, SKIPPER, SOUNDS LIKE THE F.B.I.
S.C.I. SCIENTIFIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS INC.
IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS!
DON'T LIKE IT! IT'S TOO LONG AND CONFUSING!
ALL RIGHT, BIG SHOT! ANY SUGGESTIONS?
YEP! IT SHOULD READ--DON WINSLOW--CRIME DESTROYERS!
YOU GOT SOMETHING THERE, RED! WE'LL CHANGE IT!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

COUPLA GUYS WANTS IN, "MEATLESS"--!
TH' CLUB DON'T OPEN TILL 9 P.M.!--YOU KNOW THAT!
PARDON ME, MR. DAYE! WE'RE FROM THE TELEPHONE COMPANY! WE KEEP GETTING A BUSY SIGNAL ON ONE OF YOUR LINES!!
YEAH--?
MAYBE SOMEBODY'S TAPPIN' MY WIRES, HUH?
THE MAIN CABLE IS IN YOUR BASEMENT! WE'LL START CHECKING THERE
BASEMENT? NO! THAT'S OUT!--FOR TODAY! MY BOYS ARE PUTTIN' AWAY SOME--MERCHANDISE DOWN THERE!!
OH-OH!

WINNIE WINKLE

MY CHARM COURSE LESSON SAYS CARRYIN' HEAVY THINGS ON ME HEAD WILL GIMME POISE!
DAISY, PUT DOWN THOSE BOOKS AND GET TO WORK!
GEE, WHIZ! AT HOME MY POP OBJECKS--AN' HERE TH' BOSS OBJECKS TO MY CHARM COURSE!! MEN MAKE ME SICK!!
WHY ARE YOU TAKING THE CHARM COURSE, DAISY?
WHY, TO BE FASCINATIN AN' ALLOORIN' TO--ER--UH--MEN--I GUESS!!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

NO ONE'S COME OUT OF THAT OLD WELL YET!
BUT, KID, THERE'S ANOTHER WAY OUT OF THE--
SHUT UP, JILL! DON'T FORGET YOUR OL' MAN'S DOWN THERE--OH--ER--SQUINT!
YES, IT'S ME! DROP THAT GUN, BOY!
WHAT'S THIS? FOOTPRINTS--LEADING FROM THAT CRYPT TO THE SHACK WHERE I LEFT KID!... GREAT SCOTT!

DONALD DUCK

HEAVY MUD AHEAD MAKE AT YOUR OWN RISK!
IT WORKS, JOE, BUT I THINK WE BETTER HAVE FIVE POUNDS MORE IN EACH TIRE!
HYDROGEN GAS
HYDROGEN GAS

CRANBERRY BOGGS

Dusk--two drenched and exhausted figures, with the third in tow, stagger upon a windswept beach.
G-G-GORSH, KANDY, MAYBE YA SHOULDN'T HAVE HIT MISS TONI --SO HARD--!!
I--I HAD TO --"THIS MUST-- BE TURTLE-- ISLAND"--
G-GORSH!--SHE'S SLEEPIN'--LIKE AN INNERSPRING LITTLE BABY--HER HAIR BE SO BLACK, AN' PURTY--HUH?
YEP! BUT DON'TCHA THINK MY HAIR IS PURTY, TOO, CRAIN'?
SHUCKS! HOW CAN IT BE? WHY--IT'S TH' SAME OL' COLOR AS MINE!
HOW BE MISS TONI--??
HUMPH! ONLY ONE THING WRONG--SHE'S BREATHIN'!!

JOE PALOOKA

YA CHEATED!
JERRY--YOU'RE KIDDIN'.
YA PUT DOWN A SPADE--YA--YA--TRIED T'PULL A FAST ONE--WELL--I MEAN--
I THOT YOU WOULDN'T FINISH IT, JERRY, HOLD ON T'YOUR NERVES, KID--YOU KNOW I DIDN'T CHEAT--HERE TAKE A SIP OF WATER AN' SOME K RATION.
IT'S THIS UN-SOITENTY--THIS BOILIN' SUN--I'M--I'M--SORRY, JOEY--YOU'RE ME PAL--YOU WUNT CHEAT NOBUDDY, HEY--AIN'T YOU GONNA TAKE SOME?
I-UH--I WILL LATER--C'MON, BOY, LETS SING--
O-OH-LAHOMA WHERE THE WIND COMES SWEEPIN' DOWN THE PLAIN
OKLAHOMA OKAY
GEE, JOE--I'M GLAD I'M WIT' YOU!

THE SEA HOUND

THIS IS THE BIG TEST!
THE INDIAN IS AFRAID!
GOOD MEDICINE! GOOD JAMBI!!
STEADY, BOY... I WON'T HURT YOU!!
FATHER--LOOK!!
ONE SCREAM OF FEAR AND THEY WILL BLOW THEIR DARTS!

SUPERMAN

LOG-GOBBLE LIK!
CHAKEN DOPP!
I'VE TRAVELED A LONG WAY TO CONVINCE YOU INVISIBLE OGIES THAT HANGING AROUND ME ISN'T A BED OF ROSES. EVER SEE THE INSIDE OF A VOLCANO?
G-GOSH N-NO!
D-DO WE HAVE T-TO?
YOU EXPECTED A HOT TIME BY STAYING WITH ME. WELL--I'M NOT DISAPPOINTING YOU!
WE D-DIDN'T SAY THIS HOT!

NAPOLEON

Capital Transit Net Gains 28% For January

By S. Oliver Goodman

Capital Transit Co yesterday reported January net income of $137,637, an increase of 28 per cent over the same month last year.

A sharp upturn of 2,305,113 passengers was noted during the month, leading to a $131,108 gain in gross revenues. Total passengers were 35,812,985 and they paid $2,383,932 in fares for the month.

Operating expenses totaled $1,512,655, up 2 per cent, while taxes of $486,375 were 17 per cent heavier for the month as compared with the same 1944 period.

Provision for depreciation was $190,982, against $191,583 in January, 1944, according to the monthly report filed yesterday with the Public Utilities Commission.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Week's Sales Continue Rise

Washington department store sales in the week ended February 17 continued to rise sharply, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. For the period local sales were 10 per cent improved and for the four weeks ended February 17 sales showed an increase of 16 per cent over the same 1944 period.

Stores in the Fifth Federal Reserve District displayed a sales gain of 12 per cent over the same 1944 week and 17 per cent for the four weeks ended February 17.

N. Y. Life Insurance Co.

The New York Life Insurance Co. reported yesterday assets at the end of 1944 aggregated $3,570,738,940, an increase of $227,782,510 in a year. The company's annual report showed United States Government obligations were 54 per cent of the total.

Of payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1944 of $182,029,816, living policyholders got 57 per cent and beneficiaries 43 per cent.

At the end of the year the company held $35,976,144 in real estate, a decline of $16,395,605 during 1944.

Insurance in force gained $304,121,686 to a total of $7,644,703,430 on December 31, 1944, the report showed.

Men's Wear Group Formed

Representative wholesalers and retailers from Washington and Baltimore, meeting here, have formed a men's wear organization, primarily social in purpose. Officers were elected as follows: William Wenzel, president; Harry Darhanson and Clayton E. McClure, vice presidents; Harry Porter, secretary-treasurer, and Julius Schloss, assistant secretary-treasurer.

New Credit Manager

Charles H. Cuny has been appointed credit manager for United Air Lines to handle an increasing volume of credit business, occasioned partly by widespread use of air travel cards. Mr. Cuny formerly was assistant credit manager of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. at Peoria, Ill.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance

H. Lawrence Choate, Washington agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of Newark, yesterday received the company's 100th annual statement showing assets of $937,351,271, a gain of more than 57 million during the year. Government bond holdings rose to $361,907,373, or 39.3 per cent of the invested assets.

Insurance in force now stands at $2,273,148,501, a gain of nearly 68 million dollars for 1944. The company has transferred $8,918,687 from surplus to policy reserves, President John R. Hardin also revealed.

Bank Loan Authorized

The Virginia State Corporation Commission has authorized the Arlington & Fairfax Motor Transportation Co. to issue its note for $26,640 in favor of Liberty National Bank in Washington, at 5 per cent per annum, and to enter into a conditional sale contract for $25,200 covering the purchase of 10 new buses. The total cost of the buses will be $70,264, of which $18,424 will be paid in cash.

Earnings Statements

Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. reports for 1944 net profit of $1,839,447, equal to $8.11 a share on the preferred stock, in arrears, compared with $1,133,601, or $5 a share, in 1943.

Checker Cab. Co. reports for 1944 net profit of $130,369, equal to $1.20 a share, compared with $308,393, or $2.84 a share, in 1943.

Lion Oil Refining Co. reports for 1944 net profit of $1,464,670, equal to $3.37 a share, compared with $1,377,826, or $3.17 a share, in 1943.

Detroit Edison Co. reports for 12 months ended January 31 net income of $5,924,840, equal to 93 cents a share, compared with $8,859,955, or $1.39 a share, in previous 12 months.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp., a utility holding company, reports for 12 months ended December 31 net income of $11,523,446, equal to $7.77 a share of the preferred stock, compared with $12,323,221, or $8.31 a preferred share, in the preceding year.

New York Cotton

New York, Feb. 23 (AP).—After rallying 40 cents a bale today the cotton futures market weakened on scattered liquidation and hedging influenced by the favorable war news. Closing levels were 10 cents a bale higher to 55 cents lower. Early strength stemmed from an inquiry for 20,000 bales of cotton in the open market for Belgium, coupled with prompt stopping of 34 March 4 transferable notices and continued tightening in the spot cotton situation.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
March	22.03	22.14	22.03	22.08 + 2
May	22.05	22.09	21.98	22.00 — 4
July	21.77	21.81	21.68	21.69 — 7
October	21.25	21.30	21.13	21.14 —10
December	21.20	21.25	21.07	21.08 —11

Middling, spot, 22.38 nominal, off 4.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,320,000 shares; previous day, 2,720,000; week ago, 1,895,410; year ago, 900,186; two years ago, 1,438,370; January 1 to date, 66,597,335; year ago, 32,919,996; two years ago, 41,523,356.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Feb. 23.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net ch.
30 Inds.	159.40	159.80	158.55	158.99	—0.67
20 Rys.	51.83	51.98	51.32	51.49	—0.46
15 Utils.	28.25	28.39	27.95	28.07	—0.21
65 Stks.	59.69	59.87	59.27	59.45	—$.35

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 84,300; railroads, 51,120; utilities, 80,500; 65 stocks, 245,920.

	Sales.	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	6	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
ACF-Brill Mot	26	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp	4	15	15	15	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Air Reduction	22	44¾	43⅝	44¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	167	3½	3⅜	3⅜	.....
Allegheny pr	27	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	.....
Alleg pr pf	4	63¼	63	63	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl	29	33¼	32⅝	33¼	.....
Allen Industries	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye	3	163¾	163½	163⅝	.....
Allied Kid	12	18¾	18	18½	+ ⅛
Allied Mills	27	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	2	23½	23½	23½	.....
Allis-Ch Mfg	10	45½	44⅛	44⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	2	119	119	119	.....
Alpha P Cem	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Amal Leather	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Amal Lea pf	1	49	49	49	.....
Amerada Pet	3	126	126	126	— ⅝
Am Ag Ch Del	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
Am Airlines	3	45⅜	44⅛	45	.....
Am Bank Note	4	26	26	26	.....
Am Bosch	36	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Am Cab & Rad	432	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can	4	93¾	93⅛	93⅛	— ⅝
Am Car & Fdy	13	44⅞	44	44½	— ⅛
Am Car & F pf	11	104	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable	4	30½	30	30	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	4	19¼	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Am Distill	46	33¾	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tld	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Am Europeans	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	23	3¾	3¾	3¾	.....
Am & F P 2 pf	5	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	46	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Hide & Le pf	2	48	48	48	— ¼
Am Home Prod	1	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅝
Am Ice	6	9¾	9½	9½	.....
Am Internat	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
Am Loco	23	33⅞	33	33	— ⅛
Am Loco pf	1	111	111	111	.....
Am M & Fdy	16	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
Am Metal	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf	8	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	131	4	3⅞	4	.....
A P & L $6 pf	11	76	74⅝	74⅝	— 1¼
A P & L $5 pf	23	70	68½	69	— 1
Am R & St S	115	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill	47	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz	16	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Am Seating	2	22	22	22	— 1
Am Smelt & R	25	48¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
Am Stl Fdrs	31	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Stores	7	20¾	20	20¼	— ⅛
Am Stove	12	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	+ 1¼
Am Sumat Tob	2	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	33	163¾	162⅞	163	.....
Am Tob B	9	73¼	72⅞	73	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose	4	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	.....
Am Wat Wks	172	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks 1 pf	1	104	104	104	.....
Am Woolen	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf	2	112	112	112	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	74	7¼	7	7	.....
Am Zinc pr pf	1	66½	66½	66½	.....
Anaconda Cop	56	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
Andes Copper	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
A P W Prod	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
Armour & Co	40	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Armour pf	6	114	114	114	— ⅛
Armstrong Cp	2	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
Arnold Const	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	.....
Artloom Corp	1	11½	11½	11½	.....
Asso Dry Gds	38	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Atch T & S F	20	83½	82	82	— 1¼
A T & S F pf	5	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Li	11	62¼	61	61	— 1¼
Atl Refining	49	35	33⅞	35	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	35	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Powd	2	69½	68	69	+ ½
Aust Nichols	12	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Autocar	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	88	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct	33	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	217	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	63	17¾	17½	17⅝	.....
Bangor & Ar	9	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Barber Asph	12	39	38¼	38⅞	.....
Barker Bros	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil	62	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks	14	21¼	21	21¼	.....
Beatrice Cream	1	40	40	40	.....
Beech Aircr	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Creek	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	.....
Belding-Hem	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr	9	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat	13	64½	63⅞	64	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	13	24¼	24	24	.....
Best & Co	1	18	18	18	.....
Best Foods	5	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel	25	63¾	63¼	63⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
Black & Deck	6	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl	27	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Brs	1	39¾	38¾	38¾	.....
Bond Strs	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
Borden Co	5	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	.....
Borg-Warn	16	40½	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
Bower Roll Bear	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	.....
Braniff Airw	9	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Brass	12	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	18	41¼	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat	11	52¼	52	52⅛	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Brown Shoe	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	.....
Bucyrus-Erie	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Budd Wheel pf	17	14	14	14	.....
Bullard Co	24	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch	3	62¼	62⅛	62⅛	+ 1⅛
Burlington Mills	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma	45	16	15¾	15⅞	.....
Bush Term	17	8¾	8½	8½	.....
Butler Bros	13	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson	2	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Calif Packing	2	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Callahan Z-L	321	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Calumet & Hec	64	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy	1	24	24	24	.....
Can Dry Ale	6	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	73	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills	3	51½	51	51	— ⅝
Capital Adm A	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl	2	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Carrier Corp	35	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Carrier & Gen	4	7	7	7	.....
Case (J I) Co	8	40½	39¾	39¾	.....
Caterpil Trac	18	51¾	50⅞	51	.....
Celanese Corp	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Corp	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	9	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
Cent Hud G&E	5	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Cent Vlo Sug	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	20	38⅝	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Certain-td Prod	52	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Chain Belt	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	51	49½	49½	— 1½
Ches & Ohio	28	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	7	17¼	17	17⅛	.....
Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi Gt W	15	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	6	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Chi & NW	16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & NW pf	2	51	51	51	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	11	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Chi R I & P	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
Chi Yell Cab	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Chickasha C & G	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
Childs Co	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	34	102¾	101½	101⅝	— 1⅛
City Stores	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Clark Equip	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ 1⅛
Clev Graph Br	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
Climax Molyb	10	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody	5	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P	21	33	32⅞	33	.....
Collins & Aik	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	21	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Col Br cast A	1	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Col Br cast B	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	82	5	5	5	.....
Col G&E 6% pf	6	94⅜	94	94	.....
Colum Pict	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Coml Credit	3	43	43	43	— ⅛
Coml Cred pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr	7	46	45¼	46	+ 1
Com'wlth & So	195	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	.....
Conde Nast	1	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf	8	94¾	94½	94½	— ⅛
Com'wlth Edis	22	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Coml Solvents	13	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Consam Air	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	.....
Consol Cigar	2	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
Cons Coppermin	56	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison	39	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf	108	107¾	106	106	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
Con Fm Ind pf	21	32	31½	31½	+ 1⅛
Cons Laundries	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	12	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
Con RR Cuba pf	7	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Cons Vultee	32	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	1	27	27	27	.....
Consol Coal	4	20¾	20	20¾	+ 1
Container Corp	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Cont Bak	36	9¼	9	9¼	.....
Cont Can	26	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ 1⅛
Cont Diam Fib	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
Cont Ins	4	50½	50½	50½	.....
Cont Motors	91	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	62	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	15	15¾	15	15⅜	— ⅛
Corn Products	10	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub	8	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Coty Inc	1	6⅞	6¾	6¾	.....
Coty Internat	6	4	4	4	.....
Crane Co	20	32¼	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co pf	3	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	1	37	37	37	— ⅛
Crn Cork & S	10	44	43	43¾	+ ⅛
Crown Ch pf	7	50½	50½	50½	.....
Crown Zellerb	1	22⅜	22½	22⅜	.....
Crucible Steel	14	45	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Crucib Stl pf	5	98⅜	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅛
Cub-Am Sugar	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Cuneo Press	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Cunning Dry St	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Curtis Publishg	31	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Curtis P Pr pf	2	61¼	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	62	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	13	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Cutler-Hamm	5	29½	29	29	— ⅛
Davison Chem	13	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Decca Records	4	36⅛	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Weere & Co	27	43¼	42⅜	43	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Hudson	12	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
Del Lack & W	42	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edison	26	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Diamond Match	2	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match pf	5	42¼	42½	42½	— ⅜
Diam T Mot	11	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-Sg	7	44½	44	44	.....
Doehler Jarvis	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Doehler Mines	39	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircr	11	68¾	68¼	68¼	.....
Dow Chem	5	132½	132	132½	+ ⅛
Dresser Indust	8	58	57⅛	57⅛	.....
Dunhill Int	1	13¾	13¾	13½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
duPont de N	4	163	162¾	162¾	— ⅛
duPont pf	1	127½	127	127	— ⅛
Eagle Pich Ld	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
East K Stl	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Eastman Kod	7	178½	178¼	178½	— ⅛
Easton Mfg	1	55	55	55	.....
Edis Bros Strs	2	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N	8	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	1	45¾	45	45¾	— ⅛
Elec Boat	11	15	14¾	15	.....
El & Mus Ind	1	6	6	6	.....
El Pow & Lt	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El P&L 6 pf	2	109	109	109	.....
El P&L 7 pf	6	115¾	115¼	115¾	+ 1⅛
El Storage Bat	3	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
El Paso N Gas	11	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Emerson El M	106	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ 1⅛
Endicott-John	2	65	65	65	.....
Eng Pub Serv	93	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	8	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Erie RR	22	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅝
Evans Prod	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
Ex-Cell-O	16	81⅜	80½	80½	— 1⅛
Exchange Buff	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor	2	48	48	48	.....
Falardo Sug	9	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
Farns T & R	27	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed Mog&Snell	26	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Federal D Strs	9	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	1	55	54½	54½	— 1
Firestone T&R	10	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf	2	110	109½	110	+ 1
First Nat Strs	3	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
Flintkote	8	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Florence Stove	1	45½	45½	45½	.....
Florsh Shoe A	6	31¾	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
Food Fair Strs	3	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Food Machinery	1	70½	70½	70½	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	20	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	9	16	16	16	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	4	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
Fruehauf Tra	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
Gabriel Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robert)	45	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gardner-Denver	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	8	27¾	27¾	27½	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv of	3	106	107	107	— 1
Gen Am Trans	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
Gen Baking	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable	10	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	22⅛	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Cigar	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Gen Elec	139	41⅝	40⅝	41½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods	17	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
Gen Motors	57	67⅛	66¾	67⅛	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv	1	11½	11½	11½	.....
Gen Out Adv A	2	57	56½	56½	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	13	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	1	11	11	11	.....
Gen Pub Serv	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	3	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Gen Refract	12	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gen Steel Cas	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Gen Tel Corp	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	2	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub	2	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R	37	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	6	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Glidden Co	1	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Glidden cv pf	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
Goebel Brew	8	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Goodall San	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
Goodrich B F	17	60	59	59	— ⅛
Goodrich BF pf	1	104	104	104	— ⅛
Goodyr T & R	14	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛	— ⅛
Graham-P Mot	90	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Granby Con M	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Granite City Stl	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Grant W T	4	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Gt North Ry	33	20⅝	20	20⅝	— ⅛
Gt West Sug	10	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
Green H L	4	55½	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	28	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf	1	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
Grum Airc Eng	10	33⅞	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gulf M & O	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	16	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
Gulf W F Print	1	24	24	24	.....
Hamil Watch	9	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker	17	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Hat Corp Am A	1	10	10	10	.....
Hayes Indust	21	12⅛	11⅝